

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1874.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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TO HIS GRACE JAMES, DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In conformity with the 112th sec. 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 106, we beg to submit our Report for the year 1874, being the 6th since our appointment.

We have explained in former Reports that owing to the delay in obtaining returns from the Coast-guard concerning the Sea Fisheries, and from Boards of Conservators relative to the Salmon Fisheries, on which information much of our Report is founded, it is quite impossible for us to Report before June.

This year our difficulties have been much increased, owing to the large number of applications that poured in at the commencement of the year for loans under the Reproductive Loan Fund Act of last session, much of our time being occupied in personally investigating the claims.

SEA FISHERIES.

The number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing in 1874, according to the Coast-guard returns, was 7,346, and the crews 26,924.

The return by the Collectors of Customs was craft 6,562, and crews 28,217, showing a difference of 684 vessels and boats, and 1,293 with respect to men and boys.

The reason of the Custom House returns showing a greater number of craft and a lesser number of crews than the Coast-guard may be accounted for by the fact that the former represents the amount of registered craft, and in numerous instances owners do not register. The Coast-guard are supposed to ascertain the exact number of fishing-craft in their divisions, whether registered or not, and hence probably arises the discrepancy.

The owners when registering state the number of men necessary to man their boats. It has been found that the same individuals often furnish crews to three or four boats in the same locality. Our instructions to the Coast-guard are to ascertain the actual number of fishermen, so that this will account for the number returned by them being less than those in the Custom House returns.

From our precise directions to the former as to the mode of collecting statistics contained in our Circulars to the Inspecting Commanders and Divisional Officers, and from the great pains which we believe the men of the Force take to obtain accurate information, often involving several days of great labour, and sometimes positive hardship, particularly in the unguarded portions of the coast, we adopt the Coast-guard returns as being most likely to approach correctness.

We feel bound to mention, however, that in spite of their desire and great efforts to render them correctly, inaccuracies sometimes, even of a large character, owing to causes beyond our control are inevitable.

We shall take as an illustration two of the most remarkable instances that have occurred this year, and which we feel we should not pass over without some remark.

In the Galway division an increase of 482 vessels and boats and 1,384 men and boys is returned for 1874. In the adjoining division of Clifden there is a reported decrease of 72 vessels and boats, and 1,029 men and boys.

We consider it extremely improbable that there has been any increase in craft or crews in the Galway division, or such a decrease as regards men and boys in the Clifden division. In order to ascertain, if possible, the facts, one of us investigated the matter both at Galway and Clifden. At Costello Bay in the Galway division, it was found that a new chief boatman in charge of the station had taken exceeding pains to obtain statistics within his guard, and on a large stretch of unguarded coast outside of it.

From his statement it appears that he went to places from which statistics had not been obtained before, and took an account of every boat at all engaged in fishing. As he could not ascertain the number of men who even occasionally fished, as several of them fled at his approach from an apprehension of incurring penalties for not having their boats registered, he appears to have made a calculation as to the amount of men by the number required for each boat.

This is likely to have swelled his return of men probably three times beyond what it ought to be, as we find that the same men frequently furnish crews as occasion require for two or more boats.

This fact is noticed in our Report for 1871, and to guard against the Coast-guard falling into the error alluded to above, a circular has been addressed to the Inspecting Commanders each year, of which the following is an extract:

"The Inspectors desire to call your particular attention to the following extract from their Report for 1871:—

"On an average the 6,296 boats stated to be partially engaged in fishing are so employed but for a very short time during the year; their usual occupation being the conveyance of goods, passengers, turf, manure, cutting sea weed, &c. Of the 36,374 men and boys returned as the crews composing the boats partially employed in fishing, we believe that number to be enormously exaggerated.

"We found that in many places the Coast-guard adopted the following mode of making up their returns of craft and crews. Having obtained the number of the former, everything being put down as a fishing boat that was so engaged for even one day, the crew required was calculated, and without ascertaining whether such existed, made to appear on the list as if it actually did. Nothing could be more fallacious, as it frequently happens that the same man serves for two boats. Those who go out in a herring boat one day man a boat far long or short line fishing another."

"The Inspectors most earnestly request that you will give positive directions that the objectionable practice alluded to shall not be followed, and that the actual number of fishermen in your division shall be accurately ascertained; also, that no boat shall be returned as a fishing craft unless the Coast-guard feel positive that such is the fact."

With regard to Clifden it was found impossible to account for the discrepancy stated, nearly 100 miles of the division is unguarded, and there is great difficulty in consequence in obtaining reliable returns.

The total number of all descriptions of fishing craft returned for 1874 amounts to 7,246, and the crews to 26,924, thus showing an increase of 65 boats, and a decrease of 2,425 men and boys.

It is highly improbable that with such a decrease in the crews there could be an increase in the number of boats, but where the mistake lies we have found it impossible to detect, both after personal investigation, as in the two instances we have noticed, and by correspondence in other cases, where we had no doubt mistakes had occurred. From the frequent changes that takes place in the Coast-guard service with respect to the superior and subordinate officers it is inevitable that in some instances every year mistakes will occur in collecting statistics.

Although we take the utmost pains both by circulars addressed to the Inspecting Commanders and personal instructions to all the officers when opportunities offer, as to the principles which should guide them in obtaining statistics, we often find our object wholly frustrated by the officer fully in possession of our views being replaced by one either from an English division or a ship of war necessarily ignorant of them, and who may either not see, or thoroughly understand, before the statistics of the year are taken, our circular of instructions on the subject; this very frequently occurs with a new chief boatman. The consequence is that whilst in one place an experienced chief officer or boatman in charge would return 10 fishing boats and 20 men a newly arrived officer would return at least double the number of each by falling into the double error of counting every boat in his division as a fishing boat and putting down so many men for each without ascertaining whether such crews really existed.

For all this we really attach no blame to either the officers or men of the Coast-guard, as we believe, with hardly an exception, they do all in their power to obtain correct returns, and, as we before stated, undergo great fatigue and trouble when performing

the duty, having often to proceed 20 miles beyond their guards, into the unguarded portions of divisions. Indeed so onerous has the task become since so many smaller stations have been abandoned that we doubt whether it ought to be annually imposed on them, as all purposes would probably be served by obtaining a return of the number of vessels and boats and crews every two years.

The following shows the decrease in the number of fishing craft and crews since the famine according to the annual returns furnished by the Coast-guard.

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND BOATS, MEN AND BOYS, EMPLOYED IN THE COAST FISHERIES, FROM 1846 TO 1874, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	Year.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,683	113,073	1861	11,845	48,634
1848	19,052	81,717	1863	11,560	50,230
1849	18,100	71,505	1865	11,375	48,601
1850	15,247	68,380	1864	9,300	40,948
1851	14,736	64,613	1865	5,455	40,803
1852	11,789	58,863	1866	9,444	40,663
1853	12,381	49,208	1867	9,333	38,444
1854	11,079	49,327	1868	9,184	39,339
1855	11,251	47,854	1870	9,099	38,650
1856	11,069	48,774	1871		
1857	12,758	53,673	1872	7,914	31,311
1858	11,833	52,101	1873	7,181	29,307
1859	11,881	50,115	1874	7,346	26,924
1860	13,483	55,530			

Thus it will be seen that the vessels and boats are now reduced to nearly a third of what they were in 1846, and the crews diminished to less than a fourth.

As stated in our former Reports the rapid decline in craft and crews which took place for some years subsequent to 1846 was attributable to the famine. The decrease has, however, gone steadily on up to the present, owing to emigration having taken away many of the fishermen, and so largely diminished the consumers that numbers of the former have been compelled to adopt other pursuits, and the poverty of others rendered them unable to maintain their boats and gear in serviceable order.

Since our appointment we have strongly advocated the granting of loans on proper security as the only means of arresting further decline. Our representations to some extent have been acceded to by the passing last Session of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 86, which enables loans to be administered in the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, for—

1. The building, purchase, or repairs of vessels, boats, and gear for fishery purposes; and
2. The purchase, erection, or repairs of houses and sheds for the curing of fish; and
3. The purchase of materials to be used for the purposes of oyster cultivation.

We regret that we have no funds applicable for loans in the ten other maritime counties.

In consequence of various delays in effecting certain requirements for carrying the Act into operation nothing could be done during 1874 in the way of receiving applications for loans.

Since we have issued notices and distributed forms about Two Thousand Eight Hundred individuals have applied, making a total with the securities of over Five Thousand persons, about whom we should obtain information up to the present.

Before deciding we have deemed it necessary as far as possible to satisfy ourselves by personal inquiries in the localities from whence applications came, as to the eligibility of the proposed borrower, and the stability of the securities. This has involved considerable trouble, as many applicants were either not fishermen at all, or only fished occasionally for their own consumption, and in several instances parties were wholly unconnected with fishing and meant to devote the money if obtained to other purposes.

The most exaggerated ideas too are often entertained of the amount of money available.

In corroboration of what we state we will take the county of Galway, as an illustration.

The amount available there for 1875 is Fourteen Hundred Pounds sterling.

The sum applied for by nearly Thirteen Hundred applicants up to the present amounts to Sixteen Thousand Pounds sterling.

One parish alone applied for more than double what the entire county is entitled to for the year. Out of One Hundred and Sixty applicants from the parish in question not more than six fulfil the conditions which we consider should entitle them to obtain a loan, although nearly all were vouched for by seemingly reliable referees.

We have confidence that by the exercise of due discrimination in selecting proper parties to whom to advance loans, and seeing so far as practicable that some are properly applied that much good will be accomplished. As much that can be said in reference to the subject will properly belong to our report for next year. We deem it better to reserve farther observations until then.

We regret that the generous offer made by Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, Member for Kilkenny, to contribute £2,500 for the benefit of the fishermen, provided £7,500 was subscribed by the rest of Ireland, so as to raise a fund of £10,000, has not met with a single response, so that his intended liberality remains unavailed of.

Most satisfactory reports have been received from the twenty-nine divisions into which the coast is divided, with regard to the orderly conduct of the fishermen. No conflicts have occurred between persons pursuing different modes of fishing.

Only one dispute of a very unimportant character is represented to have taken place. In 22 divisions the fisheries are not improving.

In 4 there is an improvement.

Fishing and farming is combined in 15, and partially so in others.

A spirit of emigration prevails amongst the fishermen in 10.

Fish are represented to be keeping further out to sea than formerly in 14.

Increase of fish in 3.

Portions of the coast unguarded in 12.

The highest number of vessels engaged in herring fishery off Howth this year was—Irish, 187; Cornish, 175; Manx, 97; Scotch, 71. In 1873—Cornish, 192; Irish, 155; Manx, 107; Scotch, 54.

The highest number of vessels of the following countries engaged in the mackerel fishery off Kinsale was—Manx, 195; Irish, 61; French, 61; English, 28; Scotch, 3. In 1873—Manx, 181; Irish, 98; French, 70; English 42; Scotch, 2.

Being desirous of obtaining as much information as possible for our guidance, especially with regard to trawling, respecting the manner in which different descriptions of edible fish dispose of their ova, whether by depositing it on the sea bottom only voiding it in the ocean as described by the eminent Ichthyologist, Professor Sars, with regard to the generality of good fish, we obtained permission from the Admiralty nearly two years ago to request the scientific staff of H.M.S. *Challenger* to make certain investigations, so as to aid us in the elucidation of some points in dispute.

Every disposition having been evinced by the Chief of the Natural History Department to aid our inquiries, at his request we prepared instructions as to the nature of the investigations we desired to be made, and expressed our willingness, if permitted, to assist in the operations ourselves in the seas surrounding the United Kingdom. We have not yet received any report on the subject.

Some experiments which were making in Galway bay at our instance, with a view of testing the assertions of the fishermen there opposed to trawling, as to the injury done to ova and immature fish by the action of the trawl, were interrupted for some time owing to the removal of the Coast-guard officer conducting them. They have, however, been lately resumed, and we hope in next report to give some details as to results.

We may state that up to the present there is nothing to sustain the objections urged by those opposed to trawling.

One of us proceeded this year to Cornwall, with the approval of your Grace, with a view of obtaining further information with regard to the capture and cure of pilchards, and to try if any of the persons largely engaged in the export of this fish to foreign countries could be induced to avail of the open for operations offered in Ireland now that the supply is failing in Cornwall.

We are encouraged to hope that satisfactory results will follow, and that the vast shoals of pilchards which annually appear off the coasts of Cork and Kerry without adequate attempts at capturing them will at last be turned to profitable account.

No public marine insurance companies exist for insuring fishing craft in the kingdom, such insurance being effected in England by the owners of fishing vessels amongst themselves, the same class in Ireland having no such associations labour under considerable disadvantage. Some of them have so strongly represented the matter to us that we are most desirous of assisting them to get up similar mutual insurance associations to those which are to be found on some parts of the English coast, and for this object will endeavour to ascertain how many boat owners will join as soon as the principles have been decided upon on which such an association should be worked.

The operations must necessarily be confined at first to boats worth not less than £50, as it would be extremely difficult to make adjudications with respect to damages or proportions to be contributed in the case of boats of smaller value.

From several divisions the Inspecting Commanders report that fish do not approach the shore as close as formerly. This statement has been made to us in numerous instances by old fishermen around the coast. We are unable to account for this change in the habits of the fish, which is much to be regretted, as the boats possessed by many of the fishermen are unfit to proceed further out to sea than they have been accustomed to.

As an instance of the great uncertainty which exists with regard to the desertion of a coast by fish, or their return to it, we may mention that the haddock which for years was captured in large quantities on the Dublin coast suddenly abandoned it, and after an absence of many years has lately re-appeared in good number.

The take of lobsters having much diminished, as it was alleged by many, owing to over capture and export of very small lobsters to England, we addressed an inquiry to the Coast-guard officers with a view of their obtaining the opinion of the fishermen as to whether it would be desirable to limit the size taken, and to enforce a close season. The majority of answers we received was adverse to our doing either.

The existence of an oyster bed some distance from shore off the Wicklow coast hitherto unworked, having been reported to us some time ago, we have taken steps to obtain more particulars regarding it.

A lately discovered bed, said to be of large extent, and well stocked, has been reported to us by the county Down, between the south point of Tara Bay, and Ballyquintin, but we have not yet been able to make any investigation regarding it, for the same reason that has mainly prevented us in the instance of the bed off the Wicklow coast not having the proper appliances under our immediate control.

We must again repeat the recommendation contained in some of our former reports as to the great desirability of having permanently attached to this department a cutter or steam-boat.

Such would prove most useful, not only for enforcing the laws with respect to sea and salmon fisheries, but also enabling us to make investigations and experiments likely to prove advantageous. We would also be enabled more frequently to visit certain parts of the coast and islands often difficult to reach. When we require the services of one of Her Majesty's vessels, great delay sometimes occurs before we can obtain it, and occasionally the requirements of the Admiralty altogether preclude our requisitions for gun-boats or cutters from being complied with.

The want of a vessel under our own control prevents us from prosecuting some scientific inquiries we are desirous of carrying out in connexion with the fisheries, which we believe would prove most useful.

The Fishery Board of Scotland derives great advantage from possessing absolutely a splendid cutter of from 100 to 150 tons burden, manned by a crew of twenty-two able seamen, and commanded by a skilled officer.

In addition to this the Board has the assistance of as many gun-boats as may be required.

We again respectfully submit to your Grace that we ought to some extent at least be placed in the same position as the Scotch Board of Fisheries, by having like it a vessel at our command, more especially as our duties are of a much more extensive and varied character, and will be much increased by the administration of the loans.

At this moment we are prevented from making most necessary personal inquiries in reference to the latter in some of the western islands, from the want of a suitable vessel to convey us.

From the same cause other islands have not been visited for a considerable time.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The capture was greater than the previous year, the average price less. At Howth the capture amounted to 101,405 mease, containing 635 fish; highest price, £2 4s. 9½d. per mease; lowest, 10s. 3½d.; average, £1 0s. 0½d.; total realized, £101,518 9s.

Highest number of vessels of each country fishing on one day—Irish, 167; Cornish, 175; Manx, 97; Scotch, 71.

In 1873—74,632 mease; highest price, £2 0s. 6d.; lowest, 10s. 3½d.; average, £1 2s. 3½d.; total realized, £83,170 18s. 6d.

ARRGLASS.

54,576 mease; prices varying from 10s. to 20s.; gross receipts, £41,721 15s.

In 1873—29,376 mease, producing £30,960 1s. 3d.

REPORT OF THE

ARKLOW.

17,211 mease; prices from 13s. to 50s. Total receipts £19,314 5s.

1873.—41,018 mease, realising £34,841.

Nearly 400 barrels of about 500 each of herrings were cured at Arklow in December last, and sold readily through the country; they were of fine quality and cured by a Manxman who is renting stores from Messrs. Keenan, Tyrrell, and Co.

During the summer fishing for herrings, the bar at entrance of the harbour filled up—the fish had to be landed in small boats, and got so handled the buyers refused to buy them and left the place.

KILKERR.

6,220 mease. 1873.—13,690 mease.

GREENORE.

7,170 mease. Brought into Omeath and Warrenpoint, 2,937 mease.

In addition to the foregoing a good deal of herrings were brought into some minor places, but as there were no means of obtaining statistics returns cannot be given.

MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture was over 100,000 boxes of six score each. Prices varied from 5s. to £4. Average 18s. 7d.

1873.—120,000 boxes; prices from 6d. to £3.

The foregoing for 1874 includes but very little of the fish taken by the French vessels, as most of it was cured on board and brought to France, and the quantity, which must have been very large from the size of the vessels could not be estimated. There is great difficulty in obtaining anything like accurate information with regard to the quantity of mackerel taken off the coast.

PILCHARDS.

Vast shoals of this fish frequented the coasts and bays of Cork and Kerry during 1874, but the quantity captured as compared with what might have been taken was comparatively small.

Still it is satisfactory to find that although this fish is not appreciated as it deserves to be, yet the residents along the shores are gradually getting over their prejudices against it, and in some localities small quantities which were cured in pickle obtained a ready sale at fairly remunerative prices.

In Bantry Bay, inside Whiddy Island, numerous shoals appeared from July up to January of this year.

One of the Coast-guard officers in Kerry reports that "such quantities of pilchards have been landed this year at Kenmare that they have been carted away for manure by every person who cared to take them." It is deplorable that the vast wealth offered by this fish for some years past has not been availed of, more especially as during some seasons, including the two last, the quantity taken in Cornwall has been insufficient to meet the foreign demand. Ireland could well have supplied it if means had been only taken to utilize the splendid gift suffered to go to waste. Independent of the large export trade that might be carried on in the cured fish, a large quantity of valuable oil might be obtained even if no other use was made of the pilchard than to press it, after which the refuse could be converted into good manure. At a very moderate calculation the county Cork might in the last ten years have realized many thousands of pounds sterling of clear profit if proper means had been taken for the capture and utilization of this valuable fish, so prized in England and disregarded in Ireland.

As stated in a preceding part of this Report, we have some hope that this lamentable state of things will not continue to the same extent at least.

TRAWLING.

We have received no complaints from the localities in which we relaxed restrictions on trawling, of any unpleasantness arising between trawlers and persons pursuing other modes of fishing.

With regard to other descriptions of sea fishing, trammel, seines, lines, &c., we have no remark to make, they continue about the same as before.

The tables in the Appendix will show, as far as we could ascertain, the quantity of fish conveyed by rail and sent to England.

THE OYSTER FISHERIES.

During the year we granted five new licences for the cultivation of oysters, making a total of 130 licensed beds, occupying 19,825 acres of foreshore and sea bottom.

The replies received from the licensees show the same state of things as we have had to report every year, with very few exceptions, so far as production is concerned. The chief object in granting licences—cultivation—has not been fulfilled. In the majority of cases we believe there has not been anything deserving to be called an attempt to cultivate the ground granted.

The proprietors in numerous instances content themselves with getting as much as they can for their private use, and do nothing to replenish. We would be fully justified in cancelling the majority of the licences. Doing this, however, would not be productive of much, if any, advantage to the public, as it must be borne in mind that the exclusive rights which a licence confers are not granted until we are satisfied that the public will not be deprived of any appreciably substantial right, by being excluded from privileges hitherto exercised by them.

Thus, when licences have been granted in places where either dredging or picking had been exercised by the public, it has only been done when the beds have been nearly or altogether denuded of oysters.

Advantages sometimes result to the public from granting licences to plant exhausted beds, by not only their being replenished but adjoining beds getting the advantage of additional spat flowing on to them.

Having many pressing duties to perform, we have postponed holding inquiries which we proposed, with a view of cancelling licences in such cases as the conditions on which they were granted not having been fulfilled, but for the reasons stated, it is really a matter of very little importance when this is done, as the public would derive little or no benefit by having thrown open to them such beds as are not deemed worth cultivation.

The amount of oysters taken on the principal natural oyster beds this year off Arklow was 7,520 barrels of 450 each, large and small, at prices from 18s. to 24s. 6d. per barrel. Last year there were 13,640 barrels taken.

The only other natural banks of any magnitude are those lately the property of the Law Life Insurance Company in the county Galway. It is difficult to obtain the amount realised annually by them, but we believe it does not exceed £3,000 worth.

Carlingford, once so productive, is nearly dredged out. This year the take did not exceed a few thousand.

The same tale of ruin might be told of nearly every other place in Ireland noted for oysters. The cause in all cases the same, over-dredging and a succession of bad spitting years.

In 1874 there was very little spat, in many places none appeared.

New beds have been reported as lately discovered off the Wicklow and Down coasts. We propose, if facilities be afforded us, to have the former at least examined next year.

HARBOURS.

During the year we recommended that grants should be made for the improvement or construction of fishery piers or harbours at Bournapeake, county Clare; Smearogue or Poullaly, county Galway; Muhranny, county Mayo; Kinsale, county Cork; North Harbour, Cape Clear, county Cork; Burton Port, county Donegal; Rathmullan, county Donegal; Ardglass, county Down, and Arklow, county Wicklow.

Nothing can contribute more to promote the fisheries than suitable harbours. Owing to the tempestuous and uncertain weather that prevails on many parts of the coast, the fishermen often dare not venture out unless they have a safe harbour to run for in the event of a storm threatening.

In many instances where fishery enterprise would be much aided by the construction of harbours, the conditions which require at least a fourth of the cost to be contributed by the locality, offers an insurmountable obstacle.

We felt it our duty some months since to bring particularly under the notice of your Grace the condition of Arklow harbour, the most important as a fishing station on the south-east coast, between Dublin and Waterford.

In addition to being the resort of a large number of vessels engaged in the herring fishery, the most valuable of the Irish oyster beds lie immediately off this harbour.

It is most necessary for the successful prosecution of both herring and oyster fisheries that there should be a safe and commodious harbour at Arklow.

Unfortunately, however, it is often in such a state from the silting up of the bar at the entrance, that for weeks it is not possible for fishing or other vessels to enter or leave the port. For instance, from 7th of June last to 1st September boats were unable to get out. This, of course, caused great distress to the fishermen, and deprived the public of a large amount of food.

In the preceding part of this report, under the head of "Herring Fishery," will be found one of the instances of the loss that has resulted to the fisheries from the state of the harbour.

The Mining Company of Ireland, to whom the harbour belongs, have, at different times, expended large sums on it. We understand that the Company are willing to surrender their rights to the Government on condition of the requisite improvements being made.

We believe, unless something of the kind be done, that there is little hope of any substantial improvement being effected.

We have no doubt that the income which would be derived from the harbour dues, which fishermen and others using it would be quite willing to pay, would nearly if not altogether pay the interest on the expenditure.

On the north-east coast great good would be done, both in the way of accommodating the fishermen and increasing the supply of fish to the market, by putting the harbour of Ardglass in a proper condition.

Owing to its present dilapidated state the vessels frequenting it are prevented from proceeding to sea many days during the height of the fishing season, and have to give up at a much earlier period than they otherwise would; thus thousands of pounds worth of fish are annually lost to the public, and a great impediment remains to fishing enterprise as many persons in the locality are deterred from entering on fishing pursuits owing to the state of the harbour.

As in the case of Arklow the fishermen (both Irish and Scotch) express themselves most willing to pay a fair amount of harbour dues to meet the interest on the outlay.

According to the returns furnished to us at our request by the Board of Works the construction or improvement of the following piers or harbours have been approved of by the Treasury during the year:—Bournapeak, Ballyvaughan, county Clare, and Rathmullin, county Donegal.

The following works are now in progress:—Glin, county Limerick; Giles' Quay, county Louth; Port Oriel, Clogher Head, county Louth; Courtmacsherry, county Cork; Inishbiffin, county Galway; Inishark, county Galway.

Engineering examination not yet made—Towney, county Donegal; Muckross, county Donegal; Port Hurrin, Gortalia; Malinbeg, county Donegal; Ballysaggart, county Donegal; Smeerogue, county Galway.

Engineer's estimate awaiting the decision of memorialists—Scattery Island, county Clare; Mulranny, county Mayo; Burton Port, county Donegal; North Harbour, Cape Clear, county Cork.

Under consideration—Ardglass, county Down.

No steps taken—Scilly, Kinsale, county Cork.

Not recommended by Board of Works—Lower Ring, Clonakilty, county Cork; Greystones, county Wicklow.

Not sanctioned by Treasury—Ballyloughan, county Galway.

Not followed up by memorialists—Blackrock, county Louth; Annalong, county Down.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from SLEA HEAD in the county of KERRY in the west to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6^o, KENMARE; No. 6ⁱ, BANTRY; No. 6^l, SKIBBEREEN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISMORE; No. 3, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIFFERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 7.—KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Embracing all the waters flowing into the sea, and the fisheries along the coast, between Lamb Head, in the county of Kerry, and Dunmore Head, in the same county.

It is gratifying, after a season of unusual dryness, which is generally prejudicial to the take of salmon, to be in a position to make a satisfactory report as to the quantity captured, and as to the stock for future years in any particular district, and during 1874 Killarney has been most prosperous in these and all other respects—the condition of the fisheries having been officially reported “good and improving,” and the run of spawning fish as having “far exceeded any previous year.” Official inquiries have been held during 1874, with the view of a re-arrangement of the close season in the various localities in the district. Up to the present we have not come to any final decision as to what changes shall be made, but before the close of 1875, we hope to arrive at a satisfactory solution of a question—peculiarly difficult to determine in this district, from the great differences in the time of year when the fish spawn in various rivers, and, again, when they are in prime marketable condition.

In no other district in Ireland is there such a wide and marked difference in regard to these points—rivers in close proximity to each other, differing so widely—as, for instance, the Laune and Maine, the Waterville and Inny; the Laune and Waterville being particularly early; salmon in them being in prime condition in January, whilst, in the Maine and Inny, they are generally not in good condition until June.

No change has been noticed in the size of salmon or peale since 1873—average weight of salmon, 12½ lbs.; peale, 7 lbs.

Amount of Revenue from licence duties, £335, as compared with £320 in 1873.

No. 6^o.—KENMARE DISTRICT.

This district extends from Crow Head to Lamb Head, both in the county of Kerry.

The capture in 1874 is reported to have been greater than in the preceding year, and the stock of breeding fish quite as abundant.

This must be regarded as very satisfactory in every way, as 1873 was a most prosperous season.

It will be seen, on reference to page 67 of the Appendix, that several convictions were obtained during 1874 against parties for poisoning rivers in the district. It is hoped that these convictions may have a salutary effect in checking this abominable and destructive practice which has hitherto so extensively prevailed, and which I have commented upon in former reports. There cannot reasonably be a doubt but that it will be attended with good results, as previously it was regarded as next to an impossibility to secure a conviction for this offence.

The artificial propagation of salmon by Richard Mahony, esq., Dromore Castle, is still continued successfully; upon an average 95 per cent. of the ova laid down annually being hatched and turned out in the upper waters.

No change reported as regards the size of the fish.

There is a considerable decrease in the funds realized for licence duties, and Poor Law Valuations, 1874, realizing only £72, against £93 10s. for the previous year.

Offences against the Fishery Laws reported to be on the increase.

No. 6ⁱ.—BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Mizen Head to Crow Head, in the county of Cork.

I regret that I have not as favourable a report to make of this district as of the two preceding ones, Killarney and Kenmare. Bantry appears to have suffered more from the effects of the drought prevailing in 1874 than the other two.

Average weight of salmon same as in previous years, viz., 7 lbs.

Offences against the Fishery Laws are reported to have "diminished." In 1873 they were reported as having "increased considerably."

Little variation in the amount received for licence duties as compared with the previous year, 1874 producing £52, and 1873 £53.

No. 6'.—SKIBBEREN DISTRICT.

Extending from Gully Head to Mizen Head, in the county of Cork.

As in the Bantry District, and doubtless from the same causes, the capture in 1874 was below the average.

It is very much to be regretted that the funds in this and in the two preceding districts are altogether insufficient for due protection. If they could be increased to four times the amount, so as to enable a moderate number of respectable men to be employed upon good wages as water bailiffs, a very great increase in the produce of the rivers would soon take place; but, without further legislation, so as to secure larger funds, by increasing the licence duties, or liberal contributions from the landed proprietors and others interested, we cannot hope for any really substantial improvement.

Public inquiry was held in the early part of the year into an application to permit the use of nets of 1½ inches from knot to knot in the Ilan River, in place of the usual 1½-inch mesh. At the inquiry, it was clearly proved that formerly, when nets with a small mesh were regularly used the quantity of salmon captured was greater than of later years. A by-law has since been passed permitting the use of nets of 1½-inch mesh. The sums received for licence duties £59, as compared with £65 in 1873.

No change reported as to size of the fish.

No. 5.—CORK DISTRICT.

From Ballycotton Head to Galley Head both in the county of Cork.

The reports from this district for 1874 were highly satisfactory; the quantity of salmon captured by nets having been much greater than was ever known in any previous season, and the rod fishing during part of the year was very good.

Even when the anglers were unsuccessful, their want of sport was not attributed to scarcity of fish, as it is admitted that the river was fully stocked throughout the season. The stock of breeding fish is reported to have been much greater than in 1873, so that there cannot be a doubt as to the steady and rapid progress made by the Lee during the last few years, and which is to be attributed to the great interest taken in the protection of the river by the upper proprietors and the establishment of the Cork Anglers' Club, in 1870, which has continued its useful work up to the present time, and I trust will do for many years to come.

In my report for 1873, I referred to the illegal netting constantly persevered in in the tidal parts of the Lee, and to the determined character and bearing of the poachers, and that it would be necessary during the following close season to put some special machinery at work to prevent it. An application was therefore made by this Department to the authorities for a vessel to be stationed near Blackrock during the close season, to aid in the enforcement of the law. This request was complied with, and the *Orwell*, gun boat, was placed there for a considerable time, from 14th December, to about 20th February, and with the most beneficial results; for although it was found to be impossible to suppress the illegal netting altogether, yet, it received a very serious check, and during the presence of the gun boat, there was not much to complain of.

In the Bandon division the reports have been very satisfactory, both as regards netting and angling.

As, on the 1st of January, 1875, the restrictions imposed upon netting by the Bandon by-law would cease, application was made to us by the Board of Conservators of the division, praying that an inquiry might be held with the view of continuing the by-law, and in consequence, notices were issued for public inquiries to be held at Kinsale on the 27th, and at Bandon on the 29th October, 1874. These inquiries were conducted by myself and my colleague Mr. Blake.

It was fully proved that the river had benefited immensely by the operation of the by law, and from calculations which I have made, based upon the evidence taken at these and previous inquiries, it would appear that, whereas, for the four years immediately preceding the passing of the original by-law in 1866, the take of salmon by nets in the whole of the Bandon River but slightly exceeded five tons annually, the take during the following four years rose to six and a-half tons annually, when the netting area had been reduced in space by over two-thirds, and for the last two years the capture amounted to about ten tons each year.

After a very searching inquiry, and giving the subject the most careful consideration

we came to the conclusion that the netting area might be safely extended. We therefore framed a new by-law, permitting netting over a very considerably increased area of the river—in fact, almost doubling it. This by-law is to remain in force for a period of five years, and having received official approval, became law at the commencement of the present season.

I regret to say there has been a falling off in the amount received for licences in the Cork district—1874 only producing £507, as compared with £519 in 1873.

Average weight of salmon in the Lee 10 to 11 lbs., in Bandon river 16 to 18 lbs.

No. 4.—LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton in the county of Cork to Helvick Head in the county of Waterford.

The season, 1874, although not as good as the exceptionally prosperous one of 1873, was a fair average one.

In my report for 1873, I referred to the system of netting prevailing at the mouth of the Blackwater, and in consequence of an application from the Board of Conservators, a public inquiry was held in reference to it, and also to the drift nets used in the tidal waters which were considered to be of excessive length. After fully investigating the subject a by-law was prepared containing the following provisions, viz. :—

"1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon and trout in the rivers or estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between these points :

"2nd. That no two or more drift nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way :

"3rd. That drift nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than 50 yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the river as at present defined, each drift net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than 50 yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.

"Any person offending against these by-laws, rules, and regulations, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Five Pounds, and all nets used contrary to these by-laws, rules, &c., shall be forfeited."

This by-law has not yet come into force as it is awaiting approval by the Privy Council.

Inquiries were held during 1874 as to the necessity or otherwise of making a change in the close season. Much evidence was taken on the subject, but after mature deliberation it was decided that the season should remain as at present fixed.

No change has been reported to me as having taken place in the size of the fish during the year. Average weight about 12 lbs.

Amount realized for licence duties, &c., in 1873, £732 4s.; 1874 £777 10s., or an excess over 1873 of £45.

No. 3.—WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvick Head in the county of Waterford to Kiln Bay in the county of Wexford.

The state of the salmon fisheries of this most important district was very satisfactory during 1874, and the quantity of breeding fish on the spawning beds was stated to have been greater than heretofore.

Inquiries into an application for change of season were held during the year at Kilkenny, New Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, and Stradbally. These inquiries were most influentially attended, and the whole question was very carefully investigated. After due consideration and analysis of the evidence, it was decided to make the following changes:

Fishing by means of nets and fixed engines to commence on 1st February and to end on 16th August, instead of as heretofore opening on 15th February and extending to 31st August.

Angling 1st February to 1st October, instead of 15th February and 15th September.

The evidence was very strong in favour of the netting being permitted to open earlier and to close earlier, and also for an extension of the period for rod fishing, in consequence of which we decided upon the above changes.

The by-law to which I referred in my last report, restricting all fishing within certain limits on the River Suir at Clonmel, has since received the sanction of the Privy Council, and it is expected will produce good results.

In a former report I referred to the alleged non-observance of the Weekly Close Season, by the cot net men fishing between Inishogue and New Ross, and which was in a great measure substantiated by evidence at an inquiry held on this subject.

Being anxious to ascertain positively from my own observation, the true state of the question, on three different occasions during the months of June and July I spent the greater part of the night upon the river. On Sunday night, the 14th June, starting from

New Ross at nine P.M., and getting back at about two A.M., I observed over 40 sets of cots out, evidently for illegal fishing.

On Saturday night the 25th July, from Inistiogue to New Ross, starting at about eleven P.M. and landing at about 3.40 A.M. a considerable number on the river evidently for the same purpose, and on Sunday night the 26th July, starting at 10.15 P.M. and landing at 8.45 A.M. from the numbers of cots out it would appear as if the entire fishing population were afloat.

It is most difficult to detect these men in the act of fishing, the nets they use being of small value—snap nets. Upon the slightest alarm rather than be detected, if they cannot succeed in escaping by paddling away, they will drop them into the river, and unless the net has actually been seen in their hands, or taken in their possession, a conviction is impossible. Still I am satisfied that much might be done by the Board of Conservators if they employed on good wages a few additional active respectable men as water bailiffs who are experienced in the management of cots.

The cots used in this mode of fishing are more like canoes than boats, constructed of light boards, each cot propelled by two men with paddles, and it is astonishing the speed to which they attain when properly handled.

As however they are used solely for fishing purposes and not as ordinary means of transport, a by-law treating them merely as adjuncts to fishing nets, and rendering it illegal to have them afloat at night during the weekly close time, would, in my opinion, be the only effectual remedy for suppressing an evil which is now becoming very serious to all the upper fisheries, and which renders of little avail the intention of the Legislature in providing a weekly close time for their benefit. Such a by-law could entail no hardship upon any well disposed persons, and would, I believe, be effectual.

Average weight of salmon 10 to 16 lbs. Peel 4 to 8 lbs.

The amount received for licence duty for 1874 was £1,180 10s., as compared with £1,022 in 1873, or an excess over the latter year of no less than £158 10s. In the number of men employed exclusive of rod fishers, also there was an addition of 202 men, the number in 1873 being 1,470, whilst in 1874 it amounted to 1,672.

No. 2.—WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, county of Wicklow, to Kila Bay, east of Bannow Bay in the county of Wexford.

I have no reason to complain of the accounts from this district, the capture being about the same as last year, which was reported to have been greater than for the three or four previous years, and the stock of breeding fish in the upper waters quite as abundant.

An inquiry was held during the year into an application to permit the use of small meshed nets in the Owenavonagh River; and, as it has been decided to grant the application, a by-law to that effect has been prepared, and now only awaits the approval of the Privy Council to become law.

There is every prospect of considerable improvement in this district, from the great attention paid to its interests by the Conservators, and as will be seen at page 64 of the Appendix from the number of convictions for fishery offences obtained during the year, principally through the exertions of a most energetic inspector of water bailiffs.

Average weight of salmon 14 lbs.; peel 5 lbs.

Amount received for licence duty in 1873, £194; in 1874, £252 15s., or an excess for 1874 over the previous year of £58 15s.

Concluding Observations.

In 1874, as in each previous year, I visited the greater portion of the Division under my supervision; and, notwithstanding the generally unfavourable fishing weather during the season, by reason of long continued droughts, I cannot but consider that, upon the whole, the season was a good one, and that the capture exceeded that of an ordinary year.

It is impossible to obtain with accuracy, positive information as to the quantity of salmon captured in any particular locality, without seeking for information of a confidential nature from the parties interested in the fisheries, and which they are not always willing to give.

The knowledge of the quantity captured in any particular proprietary fishery, might, if known publicly, seriously affect the rental paid by the lessee. It is manifest, therefore, that we cannot be expected to obtain it, and that we must in a great measure depend for information as to the amount captured, upon the quantity from time to time reaching the principal English fish markets—such as London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., &c.

In 1874, as will be seen in the Appendix, page 53, 43,638½ boxes of Irish salmon reached the nine principal markets, viz. :—London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Nottingham, whereas, in 1873, the amount received by them was 40,600—thus showing an excess for 1874 of 3,038 boxes of 150 lbs. each, or a money value of about £24,600.

Although there has been a diminution in the amounts received for licence duties by the Boards of Conservators in some Districts, yet in others there has been a considerable increase; thus, the total amount received throughout Ireland in 1874, amounted to £9,418 9s.—an excess over 1873 of the sum of £377 15s.

With regard to the number of persons profitably employed in the salmon fisheries, exclusive of rod fishers, 1874 also shows an increase as compared with the previous year. In 1874, there were 8,912 so employed; whilst in 1873 the number was 8,539, or an excess in 1874 of 373.

These are strong evidences of prosperity.

In my previous reports I have drawn attention especially to one of the principal drawbacks our salmon fisheries labours under, viz. :—Want of sufficient funds to secure due protection during the spawning season, and for the construction of fish passes to facilitate the passage of fish over obstructions, to enable them thoroughly to stock the upper waters.

My opinion is unchanged on this point, and also as to the great desirability, in the interests of the fisheries, of securing the constant supervision of the Constabulary at all times of the year.

In my last report I observed that I did not consider that the valuation of the numerous proprietary fisheries was sufficiently looked after by Boards of Conservators as a means of adding to the funds for protective purposes. I must again comment upon this. A reference to the Appendix, page 77, will show that in several districts where many valuable proprietary fisheries exist, not one penny has been brought to their credit in 1874 on account of the Poor Law valuation; a state of things which should not be permitted to continue, as it entails serious loss to the fisheries, and reflects discredit upon the Board of Conservators, where this is neglected, and whose duty it is to look after matters of the kind.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending from WICKLOW HEAD to ROSSAN POINT, COUNTY DONEGAL, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, DERRY, TYRONE, DONEGAL, and including the Districts of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYOASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, and LITTYRKENNY.

DUBLIN DISTRICT

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, embracing in whole or part the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

The capture about the same as last year.

A good stock of breeding fish ascended to the upper waters.

The productiveness of the principal river, the Liffey, is much diminished, owing to the pollutions to which it is subject. It is astonishing how any fish survive the passage up and down the tidal portion, that some do so can only be accounted for by their making the ascent or descent in time of flood. Should the contemplated purification of this much contaminated river be carried out it will prove most advantageous to salmon life, and both consumer and captor, whether by net or line, will be much benefited.

Until this improvement takes place it is useless to expect that funds will be raised for the construction of a fish pass over Pollaphuca Falls, which would render available fully thirty miles of good spawning ground.

The funds of the district for some years past have not been in a satisfactory position, from causes which it would now seem no useful purpose to advert to.

The liabilities are now nearly cleared off; and it is to be hoped that matters will be placed in a better position and more funds available for preservation.

It is to be regretted that the riparian owners take little interest in conservancy, and render no assistance worth mentioning towards it.

Offences are on the increase as regards angling for salmon without licence, and drifting for salmon on the coast under pretence of capturing other fish.

A curious species of sport is occasionally practised off Wicklow Head, at a place called Bride's Race, where salmon congregate in great numbers at times before ascending the rivers.

Marksman fire on them from boats as they leap from the water, and although many are not taken by this means it is said that numbers are wounded, and are likely to scare away their companions.

The conservators contemplate putting such a licence on the practice as may have the effect of diminishing it.

The open season in the tidal waters, between Howth and Dalkey Island, has been extended from 31st July to 16th August, and from Killiney to Wicklow to 15th September, being as great a concession as it was deemed prudent to make to the net fishermen, consistently with a due regard for other interests.

A bye-law permitting the use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, awaits the sanction of the Privy Council.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT

Extends from Skerries to Clogher Head, and contains part of the counties of Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

The capture was slightly greater than in 1873 as regards nets.

Angling less productive, owing to continued droughts.

The supply of breeding fish is yearly increasing, this year it was considerable.

Spring fish have of late years much augmented in size.

Some large fish were taken, the average was about 16 lbs., and peale from 4 to 7 lbs.

Offences against the fishery laws have much diminished, owing to the good system of watching and the disposition shown by riparian proprietors to aid, both by money and effort, the work of conservancy.

It is to be hoped that the same liberal spirit will enable passes to be constructed on some of the tributaries where they are much needed, for example, the Skeene, Trimleston, Murmood, and Dublin.

DUNDALK DISTRICT

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing in whole or part the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

The capture about the same as previous year, largest fish taken 35 lbs., many at 30 lbs. The average 16 lbs.; peale 7 lbs. It is thought that the rivers are fairly stocked.

The funds of the districts are inadequate for proper watching, and no aid appears to be given for the purpose by the proprietors.

It was expected when the district was separated from Drogheda, that the riparian owners would take more interest in preservation, but in this respect they evince a less liberal disposition than formerly.

Fish passes are much required in different places, and some of the existing ones are badly constructed, or stand in much need of repair.

Out of the district fund nothing can be afforded for these purposes, and unless the love of sport or some other motive prompts the raising of funds, a vast amount of good spawning ground must continue unproductive.

As the entire receipts of the district are devoted to watching the rivers, insufficient as they are for the purpose, still more ought to be accomplished in the way of protection than appears to be done, as it is alleged that many violations of the fishery laws take place with impunity.

The number of prosecutions for offence in the inland waters is exceedingly small. It is to be hoped that some measures will be taken by the conservators for rendering the water bailiff staff more efficient during the next year.

The portion of this district situated in the county Down suffers severely from pollution from flax water, most of the rivers being nearly or wholly destroyed from this cause.

In consequence, the conservators derive little or no revenue from that part of the district, and make no attempt there to enforce the laws.

Indeed, so far as flax and other manufacturing pollutions, such as bleach and paper works are considered, any effort would be almost useless, from reluctance of the magistracy to inflict more than nominal fines, even where gross and inexcusable violations of the law have been proved.

The conservators justly urge that the co-operation of the constabulary should be afforded more extensively for carrying out the provisions of 80th sec. 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, so as to check the pollution of rivers by flax water.

In the Dundalk river great destruction of fish is said to take place from spirits wash flowing from a distillery.

The attention of the conservators will be called to this complaint, with a view of remedying it, should it be well founded.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT,

From Donaghadee to Portrush, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

The capture was above the average.

The amount of breeding fish observed in the river was greater than in 1873.

Largest fish taken 36lbs. ; average not furnished.

Since the successful attempt of the proprietor of the Bush, Sir E. W. Macnaughten, to cross a Bann with a Bush fish, the average weights of salmon has increased in the latter river—a clean fish can be obtained at any season.

The operations in artificial propagation by Sir E. W. Macnaughten, have turned out satisfactory.

Owing to the small receipts of the districts, the conservators have deemed it best, instead of watching the rivers and coast by their own bailiffs, to divide the funds in certain proportions amongst the proprietors of fisheries in aid of their private outlay for protection. This plan is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Some successful prosecutions by the constabulary at the instance of this department, against parties using trammel nets for the capture of salmon, has had the effect of checking the practice.

This district does not suffer so much as hitherto from flax pollution, owing to the decrease in the growth.

COLERAINE DISTRICT

Extends from Portrush to Downhill Boundary, embracing portions of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry.

The Season more productive than 1873. A larger amount of breeding fish in the rivers. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished considerably.

The funds are ample for protection.

As stated in former Reports some of the navigation weirs on the Bann, especially at Carruce, offer serious obstacles to the ascent of salmon.

Much opposition has been offered to carrying out the law with regard to placing gratings on mill-races.

Pollutions from manufacturing refuse much complained of, especially Ballyclare Paper Mills, and in other places between that and Antrim; the remedy lies very much in the hands of the conservators.

Application having been made and an inquiry held with regard to change of Season in the Main River, it has become necessary to submit a question to the Law Officers with regard to our ability to make enactments with regard to Close Season for tributaries different to that of the tidal river to which they may belong.

Much destruction of salmon fry is said to occur in their descent, in consequence of their being no prohibition by proprietors against angling during that period.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT

Extends from Downhill Boundary to Malin Head, county Donegal, and includes portions of the counties Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

Capture less than the previous year.

The amount of breeding fish observed on the beds below 1873.

Average weight of salmon 12 lbs., pike 7 lbs. Offences less than last year; but this is attributed to fewer fish being on the breeding beds.

As there are 230 water bailiffs—190 paid by the conservators, and 40 by the Lessees of the Irish Society, under a proper organization the protection ought to be ample.

A few pollutions occur from bleach works' refuse; those from flax water on the decrease, owing in a great measure to the decrease in flax sowing.

A fish pass is stated to be very necessary at Ballyarton Weir, on the Faughan River; there ought to be no difficulty in procuring funds for the purpose.

LEITRICKENNY DISTRICT

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, and includes the greater portion of the county Donegal.

On the whole the capture about the same as previous year. The quantity of breeding fish observed greater than in 1873.

Average weight of salmon 12½ lbs., grise from 5 lbs. to 6½ lbs.

Offences against the fishery laws reported to be diminished, but this is a matter very difficult to be ascertained, as owing to the want of funds many rivers are left unprotected.

Except two bailiffs employed for a short period during the year on the tributaries of the Swilly, there are none others in the direct service of the conservators. The same plan as that pursued in the Ballycastle district is adopted, of dividing the funds amongst proprietors of fisheries in aid of their private outlay for protection.

It would appear most desirable that there should be some head water bailiff under the Board to superintend the subordinates.

The evils from flax water have much diminished, owing to the decrease in the quantity sown.

The Lennon or Rathmelton River, which, at the instance of the proprietor, Sir James Stewart, was in 1871 opened for fishing from 1st of January, has at his desire been placed in its former position as regards Close Season, viz., from 20th of August to 3rd of February.

Concluding Observations.

As stated in my reports for 1872 and 1873, the great evil to be complained of in five out of the seven districts in my charge is the pollution of the rivers by flax-water, and to this may also be added the mischief arising from the refuse being allowed to flow into the streams from bleach and paper works, especially from the former, which are far the most numerous.

In nearly all the flax-growing counties in Ulster the Magistracy appear to act on the idea that flax and salmon production cannot co-exist, and that salmon should give way to flax. Accordingly, in most cases when parties are brought before them for even the most flagrant and wanton violations of the law with regard to flax-steeping and the discharging of bleach and flax refuse into rivers, the lowest possible fines, frequently not more than six pence, are usually inflicted, which, of course, has not the slightest effect in deterring offenders. The consequence is that in many parts of Ulster there is hardly a brook that is not contaminated either by having flax steeped in it, or flax water or bleach refuse suffered to flow into it. It is sometimes deplorable to see the terrible havoc occasioned even in one night, hundreds of good fish being either killed or so sickened as to perish eventually from the effects of the poison.

In this manner the salmon and trout fisheries of the county Down, which is naturally admirably adapted by its fine streams for salmon production, may be said to be almost annihilated. Derry, Antrim, Donegal, and other counties, also suffer severely, but in a lesser degree.

If the law were only properly enforced, and farmer and manufacturer compelled to adopt ordinary care, there is no reason why, without appreciable loss or inconvenience

to them, that fish and flax should not flourish together. Spread over the land the flax water makes excellent manure. With proper appliances for conveying it from the pit, the farmer would be more than compensated for his trouble by the benefit his crops would derive from it.

Much of the evil from suffering the poisonous water to flow into rivers would be diminished if the grower was compelled to select a time of flood for discharging. As for the bleachers, they should be obliged to dispose of their destructive refuse in some other way than in ruining the rivers from which they derive so much benefit in their operations. There is no doubt they could do so at very little inconvenience.

The great decrease now going in flax-growing, in consequence of the large supplies from abroad, and which, it is expected, will continue, must prove most advantageous to the fisheries in those districts which have hitherto suffered so much from the pernicious practices alluded to.

It is to be regretted, owing to reasons undesirable now to enter into, that the co-operation of the Constabulary in suppressing violations of the law with regard to flax-water is not obtainable to the extent that would be desirable. In any future legislation with regard to the inland fisheries, it would be most expedient to have some enactment by which their aid, so valuable in other matters with regard to the fisheries, could be made available in assisting to enforce the 80th section, 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 106, with respect to the pollution of rivers by flax water.

In many places production would be much increased, often at a small expense, by the construction of fish passes, or the improvement or repair of existing ones. It is much to be regretted that, generally speaking, there is but little disposition on the part of riparian owners, or those who follow fishing as a matter of gain or sport to subscribe for the purpose. Thus many miles of good spawning ground are frequently suffered to remain profitless, when an expenditure of even £10 would enable the breeding fish to reach them. The same want of liberality, as a rule, is also manifested with regard to affording additional aid for protection in districts where the receipts from licence duties are inadequate. With few exceptions, even wealthy riparian owners will not only not employ private bailiffs, but give no more to the funds of the district in which they reside than the pound they may pay for a rod licence. There can be no doubt that the funds in nearly all the districts might be legitimately augmented by an increase of the licence duties on certain modes of capture, especially those by which large profits are realized, there should also be a revision of the valuation of certain fisheries as some of them do not pay in the proportion they ought to the funds of the districts in which they are situated.

By the interpretation of a certain decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Stewart and Cubett, fishermen using the ancient mode of fishing practised on the sea coast, called half-tram, are liable to prosecution for using a fixed engine, unless they hold a certificate for a fixed net or engine from this department, which could not be granted in consequence of the fishermen not being in a position to prove their legal title, as required by the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, s. 19, to use fixed engines.

In some places, owing to the strong tides and currents, the fishermen are compelled to use the most exhausting exertion at the oar to keep their boats in proper position to enable them to work their nets, and on other parts of the coast where many industrious men could have successfully pursued their calling, they have been obliged to abandon it altogether, from not being allowed, for even a short time, to keep their boats stationary by attachment to a rock, while there is no prohibition in law against them doing so for any description of fish other than salmon or trout.

Although this amounts to a great hardship on the fishermen accustomed to follow this mode of capture under circumstances when no other could be successfully practised, and acts a serious obstacle to fishing industry, there is no remedy unless by legislation.

JOHN A. BLAKE.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

No. 8, of LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the County of Clare, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

The average size of the fish captured in this district is increasing every year. The commercial prospects continue to improve. I cannot say as much for the angling in the upper waters which as a rule has been had during the past year, though in some of the higher reaches of the river there has been as good if not better angling than for many years past, while in some of the lower and celebrated angling waters the take has been bad. One of the head Water Bailiffs of the district, a most active and intelligent man, who not only understands his business thoroughly, but is of a superior position in life, reports with regard to the angling "that it was not as good as corresponding year, though there was "very good fishing for about a fortnight in April, in some Fisheries. The peal fishing "was far worse than corresponding year—last Spring the river ran very low, but there "came a sudden rise of water in April, which served some Fisheries and ruined others—"and salmon went ahead. Our peal fishing suffered equally from the river going nearly "dry, and a continuous North-east wind. Peal would not look at anything in the shape "of fishing-tackle; and I have no doubt a good deal of peal passed—as a proof they were "killing 6 to our 1 in a fishery 6 miles higher up. The spawning season was one of the "best I ever saw—the stock of salmon something enormous, and as to the size I never "saw larger." I hope to be able to say, in my next report, that an improvement has taken place—the effect of the Bye-Laws lately made.

The number of Bailiffs employed during the last Close Season has been 150, there being only 140 for the preceding one. The funds of the district have increased by £11; and the number of people employed by 28.

There has been an increase in the number of licences issued for rods of 16; for drift nets of 11; for pole nets of 3; and for head weirs of 1; while there has been a decrease for snap nets of two; for draft nets of 5; for boxes and cribs of 2; and for eel licences of 2.

From the best information that could be obtained it is reported that the quantity of fish observed on the spawning-beds, during the past Close Season, has been very great; though, from the constant succession of floods, and the unusually swollen state of the rivers, it was difficult to make accurate observations, so as to compare the last with former breeding seasons. In some places, however, where such could be made, the fish were more numerous than ever has been remembered.

In my last report I referred to the Bye-Law made by the late Commissioners of Fisheries prohibiting the use of nets in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway bridge, between the 1st June and 12th February, which after several inquiries and investigations it had been decided to repeal, and an appeal had been lodged against that decision. The Committee of the Privy Council, before whom the appeal was heard, have since decided that the appeal should be allowed; and the original Bye-law therefore continues in full force and operation.

During the past year a series of meetings have been held all over the district to inquire into the propriety of altering the Close Season, as fixed in the year 1870; and, after the most careful consideration, my colleagues agreed with me that the seasons then fixed were not the most suitable to the different rivers in the district. They have therefore been altered, as follows:—"Tidal and upper water nets, and all other engines, save single rods and lines in the Shannon and its tributaries—save the River Cashen and its tributaries, between 31st July and 12th February in the year following. The season as fixed in 1870 was between 15th July and 1st February, netting being allowed to be continued in the fresh waters till 31st July. For single rods in this part of the district, save Cashen and Tributaries, and save also River Maigue and Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st February, same as fixed in 1870. In River Maigue and Tributaries between 30th September and 20th February—old season 30th September and 1st February.

For Cashen and Tributaries nets and all other engines, save single rods and lines, between 31st August and 1st June—old season between 12th August and 20th May. For single rods and lines between 30th September and 16th March—old season between 30th September and 1st May.

For that part of district between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, nets and all other engines between 15th September and 1st April, same as old season.

For that part of district between Loop Head and Hag's Head, for nets and all other engines between 15th September and 1st May—old season between 15th July and 1st February, save the River Doonbeg, in which netting was allowed to be continued till 31st August.

It will be seen from this that the netting season has been extended on the Shannon and its Tributaries a few days, at the end, and curtailed at the commencement, while the angling season has been left the same as before. The anglers will now have 12 days start of netting at the commencement, and two months after netting has ceased.

It was urged by some anglers at the inquiries I held that angling should be permitted to continue till the 1st of November; but it was proved that during the whole of October nine-tenths of the fish taken are discoloured, and gravid, full of spawn, and perfectly unfit for market. The feeling of the majority of the anglers was also decidedly against allowing it in October.

The season fixed for netting was the result of a proposition emanating from the angling interests. It was considered by them, and I think most properly, that if restrictions were put upon the use of drift nets it would not be fair to the interests of the Lower Shannon fishermen to stop their fishing so early as the 15th July, while a curtailment of the 12 days in the beginning of the year would allow a free run of fish, before netting commenced, to the anglers in the upper waters.

The other rivers in the district are all late. There was no question as to the necessity and propriety of extending the season beyond that fixed for the Shannon; and I believe the dates finally settled have met with the approval of the parties most interested.

With the present close seasons, if fairly observed, and the restrictions I considered necessary to recommend to my colleagues, and which they acquiesced in, on the use of drift-nets in the lower waters of the Shannon, I look forward with confidence to great improvement in fishing in all parts of this river and its tributaries.

In a former report I entered fully into the considerations which, I thought, should guide us in coming to a decision on this most embarrassing and difficult subject of close seasons, but one of vital consequence to the welfare of the fisheries of a river. It is unnecessary for me here to repeat them, but they have been my guide in any recommendations I have made to my colleagues, and I feel assured they will yet be assented to by all parties—both upper and lower—as right conclusions.

The use of drift-nets on the Lower Shannon was first introduced about the year 1864, shortly after the passing of the Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114 (1863), when all bag-nets in the estuaries of rivers were by that Act abolished, and many of the stake-nets were condemned as illegal. They were first brought into the river from Waterford (where they have been used for many years), by a lessee of some stake weir fishings in the Shannon, who at that time thought he had lost a large property in the stake weirs which had been condemned as illegal by the then Commissioners, and who naturally looked out for the use of some other engine that would comply with the law to take their place. I believe he has since rather regretted having ever introduced them. As soon as it was discovered that they were a productive mode of fishing, numbers of people joined in obtaining them, and they have been going on steadily extending not only in numbers but in length every year, until they have increased from 10 in 1864 to 127 in 1874, the average number of persons employed at them last year being about 635, while the lengths of the nets have been extended—from seventy to eighty yards at the commencement, to 280 and 300 yards in 1874.

Complaints were made for two or three years that since their introduction the fishings in the upper waters had materially diminished; that it was often the habit of fishermen to attach two or more nets together; that they were stretched across the river in every direction; that they constantly overlapped each other; that it was nearly impossible for a fish to escape them; that in the way they were stretched all over the river they were more injurious to navigation than many of the weirs that had been condemned. These were some of the allegations made. Several inquiries were held on the subject, but the evidence adduced at them did not then justify the adoption of any by-laws which would have had the effect of prohibiting a mode of fishing in itself perfectly legal, and affording such a vast amount of employment to the public. These complaints having been renewed during the past year, the most lengthened and exhaustive inquiries that have ever perhaps been made into the fisheries of a river were made by me from Limerick downwards, and the result has been that I felt it an imperative duty to recommend for the approval of my colleagues a series of rules and regulations to the following effect:—

1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare.

2nd. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

3rd. That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

4th. That no drift nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughlish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides.

5th. That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknahake, in the county of Clare.

6th. That no drift nets shall be used in the rivers Maigue or Askeaton.

Any person offending against any of these bye-laws, rules, and regulations shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of £5, and all nets used contrary to any of the said bye-laws, rules, and regulations shall be forfeited.

They acquiesced in my recommendations, and bye-laws have been framed in accordance therewith, and now only await the approval of the Privy Council before becoming law. I trust this may be received in time for the opening of the season on the 12th of February.* If these regulations are strictly observed, I feel convinced a great improvement in every part, not only of the Shannon, but also of all its tributaries, will be the result, and eventually that they will prove of use also to the poor fishermen themselves, who use these nets. If they are not strictly observed, it must then be considered whether it will not be for the interests of the river to abolish their use altogether.

While on this subject I cannot help saying that I believe the law is not in many places on the Lower Shannon strictly maintained—and that it is almost out of the power of the bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators to enforce its strict observance.

A marine force is required much more than a land one; and I think it would be a useful expenditure of the funds of the Board if they supplied themselves with a good steam-launch capable of carrying a sufficient number of bailiffs up and down the river constantly during the open season.

Until this is effected I must say that I know of no place in Ireland where it would be of such importance to have a gun-boat or cutter placed for the protection of the fisheries and the observance of the law as in the River Shannon.

In other parts of the district I have held several meetings, and made inspections during the year.

The observations on many matters I felt necessary to make have been acted on as far as practicable by either the parties interested or the Board of Conservators, although there are many things yet remaining unaccomplished. Amongst other matters I have felt it my duty, after a close inspection of the River Suck and other tributaries of the Upper Shannon to bring under the notice of my colleagues many irregularities and illegalities, and these having been brought before the Board of Conservators an assurance has been received from the Secretary of the Board that the irregularities will be corrected, and the illegalities removed, or proceedings at law taken against the parties committing them.

In my last report I referred particularly to the great importance, in my mind, of having proper supervision over the bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators. I was in great hopes that the new Board, elected in October, 1873, would have carried out the suggestions my colleagues and I had made to the former Board to have local travelling Inspectors. I attended one of the meetings of the new Board, and after a lengthened discussion, in which a number of gentlemen took a very lively interest, a resolution was passed that two Inspectors should be employed under the Secretary during the close season. How this resolution came to be rescinded or not to be put in force at a subsequent meeting I cannot say; but another year's experience not alone confirms me in my former opinion, but makes me feel more strongly than ever that unless a proper supervision is kept over the bailiffs little good, comparatively speaking, will be got out of the majority of them, and until this is effected a vast deal will be left undone which would, if done, prove of incalculable benefit to the fisheries. There are nearly £2,000 paid to water bailiffs in this district, and, if what I have suggested to the Board were carried out, I believe with the expenditure of so large a sum of money, a good deal might be effected, and more protection afforded.

In making these observations I do not for a moment cast any reflections upon the present Secretary of the Board, who, as everyone who has opportunities such as I have had, must admit, is most anxious for the welfare of the district, and is most zealous in the official details of its management; but it is impossible for him, having important and arduous office duties to perform, to effect this supervision, or to organise an effective distribution of bailiffs over the district.

* Since the above was written the bye-laws have been approved and are now law.

There are many places, in the smaller rivers in the district particularly, where it would be of great importance to have fish passes erected. Surveys and designs for fish passes over many obstructions have been made, but the parties interested have not subscribed the funds necessary, and without which, although having ample powers under the Act, the Inspectors are powerless.

Where mill-weirs or other obstructions have been erected since 1842 they can enforce the erection of free passes for fish at the expense of the owner of the obstruction. In only two places in the district has attention been called to weirs thus erected, viz., on the Rivers Deel and Feale. On the former the proprietors are at present constructing a fish pass under the directions of the Engineer of the Inspectors. Above this weir there exists, near the town of Rathkeale, an old mill-dam over which it is difficult for salmon to ascend except in high floods.

A survey and design for a fish pass have been made, and although it has been stated to me that this weir has been raised since 1842, and would thus bring it under the provision of the law, which requires the pass to be built at the expense of the proprietor, yet the difficulties of proving this statement to be a fact are so great that I have strongly advised the expense to be made up by the subscriptions of those interested in the fisheries of the river rather than having recourse to law.

Within the last two or three years this (the Deel) has become a good angling river. Some very fine fish have been taken in the month of February. Increased protection has been afforded, and great interest is taken in the river by the upper proprietors. I hope that during the summer this much needed pass over the Rathkeale weir will be built, and I have no doubt the river will become not only a very important angling river but a valuable feeder to the tidal fisheries of the Shannon. Application has been made to pass a by-law to prohibit the use of nets in the tideway which shall be inquired into early in the season.

With respect to the weir on the Feale, if immediate steps are not taken by the proprietor to have a fish pass and proper gratings erected, proceedings should be taken to recover the penalty and enforce compliance with the law.

Gratings have been erected at several mill-streams throughout the district. In carrying out this provision of the law, great care and circumspection must be observed, so that no injury, or at least as little, and for as short a time as possible may be done to the milling interests of the country.

The following is a return of the engines used in the district for the past year:—222 single salmon rods; 39 cross lines; 30 snap nets; 67 draft nets; 127 drift nets; 18 pull nets; 31 stake nets; 1 head weir; 8 boxes or cribs, and 131 eyes or gaps for eels.

The number of people employed, is about 1,900.

The licence duty received for these engines, amounted to £2,080 15s.

The number of bailiffs employed by the Board is about 70 during the fishing season, and 150 during the close season; their rate of wages being from 5s. to £1 a week. I am not aware of there being any proprietors who contributed towards protection.

The number of convictions for offences against the fishery laws in the district, during 1874, was 74, and the money received on account of fines and forfeitures of engines, amounted to £125 15s. 5d.

The total revenue of the district, including £33 17s. 8d. for "Interest on Bank Account" for the year, amounted to £2,240 3s. 1d.

GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extending from Hags Head in county Clare, to Slynne Head in county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district is reported as satisfactory, though the take of salmon during the past year was less productive than in 1873. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers during the past close season, has been less than the preceding one. It is very difficult to account for these things, as there are few districts in the country better protected.

It cannot be attributed, at least in the principal river in the district, to over-netting, for the lessee of the fisheries of that river is most careful in every way, devotes a great deal of attention to the improvement of the fisheries generally, and expends a large sum annually on protection, over and above the amount paid by him for licence duty.

There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers in this district. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished. Gratings are placed at the principal mills during that part of the season when it is important they should be up. The

average size of the fish captured has increased, and the quantity of fry observed descending the rivers has been greater in 1874 than in 1873. So that on the whole, there is no reason to think otherwise than that the prospects of improvement in the fisheries of the district are most encouraging.

One proprietor of fisheries in the upper waters subscribes £20, and the lessees of the Galway Fishery about £600 towards protection, in addition to the licence duty paid by them.

There are over 200 water bailiffs employed by the Board, about 60 of them being employed all the year round, and the others during the close season.

The licence duty received for engines amounted to £466.

The following is the return of the engines used:—rods 170; cross lines 12; boxes or cribs 6; draft nets 13; trammel nets 2; eel nets 19.

The number of people employed on them amounts to 295.

If the passage between Lough Mask and Corrib were completed, so as to enable salmon to ascend to the former, and spread themselves through the vast numbers of rivers round that Lough, which contain some of the finest spawning grounds in the country, it would be impossible to say to what extent the salmon fisheries of this district might be extended. I have on more than one occasion made a careful inspection of the passage between the two Loughs, and I am satisfied the difficulties of completing it, so as to enable fish to ascend, are not only not insurmountable, but could easily be overcome by the judicious outlay of money, and I hope yet to see, that this enterprise will be taken up and carried out by the proprietors and those interested in the fisheries of the district.

The by-laws and seasons in force in this district remain as enumerated in my report for 1872.

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT

Extends from Slyne Head, county Galway, to Pigeon Point, county Mayo, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

This is the smallest and least important of the districts in that part of the country under my charge. There are only three rivers in the district of any importance, and even these are insignificant as compared with the many large and important commercial fisheries in other districts. The take of fish in these rivers has been less in 1874 than in 1873. The amount of protection has been much the same. I do not think the affairs of this district satisfactory, and it is difficult to apply a remedy where so little interest appears to be taken by the Proprietors, and the revenue is so small. Only £101 were received for licence duty in 1874, being £6 less than in preceding year. One of the principal rivers in the district has been leased lately to an English gentleman, who is about taking steps to improve the spawning beds and to develop the resources of the river, and adopt a more perfect system of protection and improvement.

The engines for which licences were issued in 1874 were:—48 rods; 17 draft nets, and 1 pole net. The number of people employed amounted to about 153.

There are four proprietors of fisheries in the district who contributed towards protection, the number of bailiffs employed by them is about 16, and there are 28 employed by the Conservators, 5 of them being employed all the year round, and the remainder during the close season, at wages of from £1 10s. to £4 a year.

BANGOR DISTRICT,

Extending from Pigeon Point, county Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The principal fisheries in this district are those of Ballycrocy, Newport, and Burrisboole, and those round the Island of Achil fished by means of bag nets. In the most important river in the district, the take of salmon has been much less in 1874 than in 1873. This is attributed to the great poaching which was carried on for two or three years in the rivers. Greater protection has, however, been afforded during the last close season, the constabulary having taken a more lively interest in the matter than heretofore. This is reported to be particularly the case regarding the Ballycrocy river, where poaching is very much checked through, it is stated, the active exertions of the present constable of police at Ballycrocy, and the men under him. In other rivers the take of fish has improved. The capture by the bag nets round Achil Island has not been satisfactory.

Applications have been received during the past year for certificates for seven more bag nets in this district, and their legality or illegality, and their title to receive certifi-

ates will be inquired into as soon as possible. No matter what the opinions of the Inspectors may be as to these engines, or the effect they may have on the fishings in rivers in their neighbourhood, or in others, where their whole capture may be produced, it should not be forgotten that if their owners prove their legality, there is no alternative but to grant the certificates sought for.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of this district has been much greater, and the quantity of fry descending much the same as former year. There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers in the district. Gratings have been put up at the different mills. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished, so that on the whole, the general state of the salmon fisheries of the district is satisfactory.

There are 75 water bailiffs employed by the Conservators at wages of from £2 10s. to £20, according to the extent of their duty, the most of them being employed for the close season only. There are 6 proprietors who contribute towards protection, but how much, or the number of bailiffs employed by them, is not ascertained. They are chiefly employed in the open season.

The seasons for fishing in this district were fixed in June, 1872, and were approved by the majority of the Board of Conservators, and by the majority of the persons who attended the meetings previous to the seasons being decided on. Some, however, consider that the season for angling should be extended to 1st November. The Inspectors will have the power to do this if they receive the application necessary for the purpose, and required by law, when it will be inquired into and receive careful consideration.

The licence duty received for engines in this district during 1874 amounted to £194, being an increase of £5 over preceding year.

The engines for which licences were issued were:—37 single rods; 19 draft nets, and 11 bag nets, and the average number of persons employed amounted to 185.

The fines received by the Board amounted to £26 19s. 5d., so that the whole revenue of the district was only £322 18s. 5d., a sum far short of that necessary for even ordinary protection.

The seasons and by-laws enumerated in my report for 1872 remain unaltered.

BALLINA DISTRICT,

Extending from Benwee Head, in the county Mayo, to Coonamore Point, in the county Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The fishing in this district during the past year has not been so productive as the former year. In this district, probably more than any other in Ireland, is the best system of protection adopted. The Conservators are energetic. The lessees of the Moy fishery expend on protection about £700 a-year, over and above the amount they pay for licence duty. The fry are strictly preserved in their descent to the sea, all angling for trout being prohibited during the months of April and May. There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers. Gratings have been placed on nearly all the mills in the district, and every care that can be devised taken to improve the fisheries. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the capture has not been so productive in 1874 as 1873. The diminution is attributed to the state of the weather in the early part of the season.

There cannot, in my mind, be a doubt but that, notwithstanding all the care and protection that may be afforded to salmon fisheries, the capture will be fluctuating—some years good and some bad, and very few sound reasons can be given for the causes which lead to this fluctuation.

I have paid particular attention to this district, and aided in every way, when called on, the Conservators in upholding the law, correcting abuses, or enforcing, where necessary, gratings on mill leads, or the erection of fish passes; for I felt that where the affairs of a district are conducted in such a manner as they are in this, and the lessees of the tidal fisheries expend so large a sum of money, every assistance that could be afforded should be fairly given them.

However, the result, so far as the commercial fisheries are concerned, is what I now report.

The angling has been on the whole good. I have not heard of any complaints, and the Lessees of the Moy, in the most liberal manner, give permission, to every gentleman applying for it, to angle on their waters free of cost. Such liberality is rarely to be met with.

The Rathfriland and Ballycastle, which are purely breeding rivers, no salmon entering them until very late in the season, and which for several years were left wholly unprotected, for the reasons stated in former reports, are now subject to the surveillance of water

balliffs, and the fish are well protected—the owner of the bag nets in the Bay of Killala subscribing about £60 a-year towards the expense.

The Lessees of the Esky river in like manner subscribes about £15 a-year towards the protection of that river.

I regret to say that, in some parts of this district, offences against the fishery laws have increased in the past year. Whenever such is the case the law should be administered in the firmest manner. The Conservators of the district have reported strongly against the mitigation of any penalties imposed by the magistrates. In this I cordially concur. When in a neighbouring district, poaching was carried on to a great extent, so much so that at last loss of life was one of the fatal results, there was no way to check the evil but the enforcement of severe penalties, and there is little doubt but it had the desired effect. The fisheries of that district are, however, now suffering from the effects of the poaching then practised. Wherever it is carried on, it produces the most baneful results, and the most demoralizing effects on the people engaged, leading to crimes of every description. It is therefore, in my mind, of the greatest importance, and will ultimately be for the benefit of the people themselves that it should be restrained by the strong arm of the law.

The amount of licence duty received in 1874 in this district was £390, being for 96 rods, 1 cross line, 26 draft nets, 26 drift nets, 5 bag nets, 7 boxes and cribs, and 16 gags for eels.

The increase of licence duties over preceding year is £24, which was derived from 5 rods, 4 drift nets, and 9 gags for eels.

In this district, the drift nets are also increasing materially, both in numbers and length, and it may be found necessary probably to adopt some such regulations with respect to them as those we have arranged for the Limerick district. The licence duty on such engines is also too low, regard being had to their relative capability of capture and productiveness, as compared with other engines. But to increase that duty beyond the maximum in the schedule to the Act 11 and 12 Vic. cap. 92, the Inspectors have no power.

The fines received by the Board of Conservators amounted last year to £51 0s. 8d. The total revenue of the district was £441 0s. 8d., a sum falling far short of meeting the most ordinary expenses of protection. It is, however, as I have already stated, largely subsidized by the Lessees of the tidal fisheries, and by one, to a small extent, in the upper waters.

No changes have been made in the seasons or by-laws, which remain in force as enumerated in report of 1873.

SLIGO DISTRICT,

Extending from Coonamore to Mullaghmore, both in county Sligo, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The capture of fish in this district in 1874 was about the same as that of 1873. The spring fish are increasing in weight. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers has been very considerable, and the state of the fisheries in the district is reported as satisfactory. I could not obtain authentic accounts of the angling over the district. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

There are 26 balliffs employed by the lessee of the tidal fisheries for the protection of the fish in the Bonnet river in the close season, 26 by the proprietor of the Ballisodare river, and 8 by the proprietors of the Glencar lake and Drumbcliffe rivers.

The total revenue of the district was only £98, though this is an increase of £4 over that of the preceding year. It was derived from the following engines used in the district, viz. :—23 rods, 17 draft nets, 2 bag nets, and 4 gags for eels.

The seasons and by-laws enumerated in report for 1873 remain unchanged.

An application has been made for a by-law to prohibit the removal of gravel from the beds of rivers where fish spawn, and this shall be inquired into, and if necessary legislated for in time for next close season.

BALLISHANON DISTRICT,

Extending from Mullaghmore, in the county Sligo, to Rossan Point, in the county Donegal, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

Here again in this district the proprietors of the principal commercial fishery (the river Erne) spare no expense in protecting, and everything is apparently well and carefully managed, yet still the capture has been less in 1874 than that of 1873, though it is reported that the general state of the fisheries in the district is satisfactory. The amount

of protection afforded during the past close season was much the same as in the preceding one, but the quantity of breeding fish observed has been less.

Having had some doubts on my mind of any autumn fish coming up this river as in most others, I took upon myself, with the approval of my colleagues, to keep the boxes or cribs in fishing order during the close season, so that it might be ascertained as nearly as possible if any such were running up from the sea, and if so their condition. The following return will show the result:—

EAST FISHERY.

RETURN of SALMON TAKEN in BOXES during Close Season up to 1st November, 1874.

Date, 1874.	Box.	Number and Probable Weight.	Observations.
August 24.	No. 1.	1 Salmon, 7 lbs.	Hen fish.
" "	No. 3.	1 Do., do.	Do., fresh.
" 26.	No. 1.	3 Do., 6 lbs. each.	Do., fresh.
" "	No. 2.	1 Bull Trout, 14 lbs.	Do., red.
" 27.	No. 1.	1 Salmon, 16 lbs.	Cook, fresh.
" 28.	No. 1.	1 Do., 10 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
September 2.	No. 1.	1 Do., 4 lbs.	Do., fresh.
" 3.	No. 1.	1 Do., 6 lbs.	Do., fresh.
" "	No. 3.	1 Do., 6 lbs.	Do., fresh.
" 4.	No. 1.	1 Do., 10 lbs.	Do., red.
" 8.	No. 1.	3 Do., 5 lbs. each.	1 Cook, 2 Hens, fresh.
" 10.	No. 1.	3 Do., { 1 16 lbs., 1 10 lbs., 1 9 lbs.,	Hen, fresh. Hen, fresh. Cook, red.
" "	No. 2.	1 Do., 5 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
" 12.	No. 1.	1 Do., 5 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
" 14.	No. 1.	1 Do., 6 lbs.	Hen, black.
" 22.	No. 1.	1 Do., 5 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
" 23.	No. 1.	1 Do., 7 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
" 24.	No. 1.	2 Do., { 1 7 lbs., 1 8 lbs.,	1 Cook, red. 1 Hen, fresh.
" "	No. 2.	1 Do., 7 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
" 26.	No. 1.	1 Do., 5 lbs.	Hen, fresh.
October 5.	No. 2.	1 Do., 9 lbs.	Hen, black.
" 16.	No. 1.	1 Do., 22 lbs.	Hen full of spawn.
" 24.	No. 2.	1 Do., 8 lbs.	Cook, red.
" "	No. 3.	1 Do., 9 lbs.	Hen, black.
	Total.	31	

The water in the river being so high the boxes could not be examined after this date.

None of the fish were killed. They were taken out of the boxes and put into the river above. From these observations it would appear that the stock of this river depends on the quantity of fish escaping during the weekly close season. This is a material matter to know, as it may prevent the proprietors netting the river too closely. It cannot be in safer hands. I purpose trying the same and perhaps other experiments next season.

During the year there have been only ten prosecutions for offences against the fishery laws, and the fines received by the Board amounted to only £11 18s. 7d. The number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators is 212, and that by private individuals 17.

The revenue of the district amounted, with fines and rates on poor-law valuation, to £491 17s. 7d., which was made up of the following engines:—96 rods, 6 cross lines, 41 draft nets, 2 pole nets, 1 stake net, 4 boxes or cribs, and 32 gags for eels.

One of the fish passes on the weirs in the Oily River, to which I referred in former reports, has been completed; the other was nearly finished when it was twice carried away by heavy floods, to the great injury and expense of the proprietor; he is, however, bound by the fishery laws to erect the pass, and it is hoped that during the summer he will be more successful.

In my former reports I referred to the difficulties under which the poor fishermen along the northern coast of Donegal Bay laboured by being prevented fishing with their draft nets in the manner they were accustomed to for many years, and also being prevented taking salmon or trout along the coast with the nets they use for herrings and mackerel, even though they paid licence duty for them. In the former case legislation alone can redress the grievance, but with respect to the latter the most careful inquiry was made at a public meeting held at Killybegs, and after hearing evidence on both

sides, I felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of a by-law permitting the use of the herring or mackerel net for the capture of salmon or trout, and the following by-law has accordingly been made, and now only awaits the approval of the Privy Council before becoming law:—

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting under the authority of the abovenamed Acts, do make and ordain this by-law, by which it is permitted, and it is hereby permitted, to use nets for the capture of salmon and trout with meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet), on the coast in that part of Ballyhannon district situated between Rossan Point and St. John's Point, in the county of Donegal, and also in the estuary of the River Eske, as defined in said county."

The facts of the case are as follow:—

The fishermen along this coast depend more upon sea fishing than salmon fishing; in the salmon fishing season, however, they capture a quantity of salmon; some boats' crews have earned as much as £24 in a season, and in other seasons perhaps not £4. The season in which they capture salmon is the principal one for sea fish, such as herrings, mackerel, and Craig-herring. The mesh of the nets used in this fishing is the ordinary herring mesh, viz., one inch from knot to knot. The fishermen catch salmon with these nets while using them for sea fish, but they do not take out licences for taking salmon, as, if they did, their nets would be liable to seizure by the Coast-guard for being of illegal mesh, the law requiring that no net, unless permitted by the Inspectors, having a mesh of less than one and three quarter inches from knot to knot, shall be used for taking salmon or trout.

The fishermen are unable from poverty to have two sets of nets,* viz., one with the large mesh for salmon, and another with the small mesh for sea fish, and even if they had the means to provide themselves with both, their boats would not be able to carry the two nets. If they use a large mesh for salmon, so as to bring them within the law, they must lose any sea fish that may strike on the coast.

Their principal and most important fishing is for sea fish, not salmon; and it was sworn to by even those who take out licences, and have the two nets, that if they were on a salmon stand waiting for salmon, they would leave it if sea fish showed, and would go after the latter, and while going ashore for their small-meshed net, the shoal of sea fish might be passed, and they would suffer a great loss. The fishermen stated, that if allowed the small-meshed nets, they would take out licences and obey the law. *The small-meshed net will not capture a smaller salmon than the large-meshed one, which is small enough to take the smallest salmon.* Its use therefore would not be injurious to the salmon fisheries. If it were, it would not be used in the Inver and Erne Rivers by the proprietors, where its use has been permitted by the Inspectors.

The by-law, as will be seen, also permits the use of the same description of nets to be used in the estuary of the River Eske, which is claimed as the private property of one proprietor; similar by-laws are in force in this district in the estuary of the Erne, and in the River Inver, both of which are also private properties.

Great complaints having been made by the fishermen about Teelin that they were prohibited fishing on ground which they alleged was at a greater distance than half a mile from the mouth of the river, in consequence of what was stated to be a mistake made by the late Special Commissioners in measuring and marking the distance on the map, I held an inquiry at Teelin on the subject, at which it was proved that by a straight line measured along the water from the mouth of the river, the place within which they were prohibited, was outside the half-mile directed by the Act to be kept as a close within which no one but the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof should fish.

The case stands thus:—

The 27th section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, save the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof, to use nets within half a mile of the mouth of any river, such mouth to be defined by the Commissioners.

The 9th section of 8th & 9th Vic., c. 108, provides that in all cases where the Commissioners have heretofore defined, or may hereafter define, the mouth of any river, it shall be lawful for them, in addition to such definition, to define the points of termination of the respective distances, and to illustrate and show by a map or plan the said points of termination, and the spaces within which it is prohibited to use certain nets, &c.

The 17th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, provides that, notwithstanding anything in the Salmon Fisheries Acts, or any definition made thereunder, the Commissioners under this Act shall mark out, by reference to maps or otherwise what are to be the boundaries or mouths of rivers and estuaries, and to define the point or points from

* The "Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act" is, unfortunately, not available for the county Donegal.

which distances are to be measured; and the 10th section of the 32nd & 33rd Vic., c. 92, provides that the Inspectors shall make local and other inquiry into the expediency and necessity of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouth or estuary of any river, and of making any new definitions, &c.

Acting on the authority of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, the late Special Commissioners did define certain mouths of rivers, and marked on maps the distances within which—firstly, draft or drift nets are prohibited, viz., half a mile; secondly, the distances within which fixed nets are prohibited, viz., one mile; and thirdly, the distances within which bag nets are prohibited, viz., three miles. These distances were measured by a straight line from the mouth of the river to the coast, and in many of these measurements (as in the case of the Teelin River) this line was drawn across or through promontories of land, and was not measured by a straight line by the water. The consequence is that in some cases the distances are considerably more from the mouth of the river than the actual distance if measured by a direct water line, and it might happen by such a mode of measurement that fishing would be prohibited at a place a great distance from the mouth of a river, while it would be permitted at a place closer to the mouth of the same river.

On an appeal before the Court of Queen's Bench two of these definitions came under revision, viz., the case of Hodder, appellant, tried April 27th, 1866, and the case of the Hon. W. Cowper Temple and Viscountess Palmerston, appellants, Hugh W. Barton, respondent, tried May 7th, 1868.

In the first case the question was whether the Commissioners had power to define the distance on the maps of the three miles within which bag nets were prohibited, and the Court held that they had only the power to define the points from which such distances are to be measured, but not the points to which they are to be measured, the Court observing that the two Acts, the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, and the 8th & 9th Vic., c. 108, which gave power to define certain other distances, were not inconsistent.

In the second case the question of the mode of measurement adopted by subsequent Commissioners arose, they having measured the distances by analogy to the decisions made in reference to the measurements of distances for other legal purposes, that as the salmon could swim in a direct line from the mouth of a river to the net seaward, that was the line by which the distance should be measured. The Court in that case upheld the decision of the Commissioners, stating that they thought by analogy to those decisions which had been cited, in which the measurements in a straight line on a horizontal plane were adopted, the Commissioners were right in the principle upon which they made their measurements.

At the inquiry at Teelin it was generally admitted that the mouth of the river was correctly defined; but it was argued on behalf of the fishermen, that under these decisions the Commissioners had marked on the map incorrectly the distance of the half mile from the mouth of the river, as they had not measured it in a direct water line, but in a direct line through a high hill to the coast. On the other side it was argued, on behalf of the proprietors of the river, that the Commissioners had correctly marked the distance on a horizontal plane on the map, though that line ran through a high hill.

We were and are of opinion that this measurement by the late Commissioners was wrong, and not in accordance with the decisions referred to; but on consulting the Law Officers of the Crown they were of opinion that "the Inspectors had the power to alter the definition of the mouth of a river—and in case of such alteration, to measure anew the distance of half a mile, in a direct water line, within which the public would be prohibited from using draft nets, but did not consider that a redefinition of the mouth of a river without an alteration would warrant such a change of measurement, and that, if error had been committed, it should be corrected in some legal way." But by what process of law the mistake in the measurement can be remedied has not been pointed out. The public fishermen are willing to contest at law the matter with any private individual, but not with the Coast-guard, who are now enforcing the measurement made by the Commissioners. This is, in my mind, a hardship on the fishermen—and I think the Coast-guard ought not to enforce this definition, but leave the parties interested to settle the matter in dispute by the ordinary process of law in a case stated for the Court of Queen's Bench, as the Inspectors apparently have not the power to correct the error.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Nearly all through that portion of the country which is under my charge complaints are frequently made that the active and valuable assistance of the Constabulary has been of late years considerably lessened by late orders issued to that force. I have

in such cases endeavoured to explain that their powers are limited under the Fishery Acts to the following :—

- The observance and enforcement of the several periods fixed as the annual close seasons for the salmon, trout, eel, and oyster fisheries.
- The observance of the free passage of fish during such annual close seasons, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings, and the removal of obstructions, and directing certain acts, matters, and things to be done during and in relation to such annual close seasons.
- The observance of the weekly close seasons, and of the free passage of fish during such, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings, and the removal of obstructions, and directing certain matters, acts, and things to be done, during and in relation to such weekly close seasons.
- Wilfully taking, selling, purchasing, or having in possession the spawn, smelts, or fry of salmon, or trout, or eels, or in any way or by any device wilfully obstructing the passage of the said smelts or fry.
- Injuring or disturbing any spawn or fry, or any spawning bed, bank, or shallow where the same may be.
- Wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing to sale, or having in possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable salmon or trout.
- Placing, laying, setting, or drawing any net, grate, creel, or other engine, or using any means or device whatsoever (save and except rod and line), for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any salmon or other fish, or the fry thereof, in any works appurtenant to any mill or factory, or in any of the watercourses leading the water to or from such mill or factory.
- Taking or suffering to be taken in any ebb weir any salmon or trout, or salmon or trout fry, or spent salmon.
- Having or using any light or fire, spear, gaff, or strokehaul, or other such instrument, with intent to take salmon, in or on the banks of any lake or river between sunset and sunrise.
- Chasing, injuring, or disturbing spawning fish or fish on spawning beds, or attempting to catch fish in such places (except with rod and flies only, within the lawful period).
- Damming, or teeming, or emptying any river or mill-race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any salmon or trout, or the fry thereof.
- The production of licence from any person using any engine, net, instrument, or device for the capture of salmon, or having the same erected, or in fishing order, or found in possession in or near any fishing place, or going to or returning from fishing.

Until the Legislature thinks fit to confer larger powers on them they must of necessity be bound to comply with the present Acts, and the orders issued to them under these Acts.

The 94th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106, however enacts that all offences under the Fishery Laws may be heard and determined in a summary way, on the complaint of *any person*.

If they were permitted, until an amendment in the law could be made, to prosecute every offence coming under their knowledge, I cannot help feeling that their services would be most important in preventing many offences. Amongst others that might be enumerated, that of allowing flax-water to flow into rivers frequented by salmon or trout. Heretofore the Constabulary took cognizance of every infraction of the law; and I know as a rule they were not at all unwilling to perform the duties then expected of them in connexion with the Fisheries—In fact I have always found them most desirous of enforcing the laws where they had the power, and of receiving any suggestions; and I have experienced the greatest cordiality from them.

I am of opinion that the Constabulary, stationed near the banks of rivers, could do more effective service towards the improvement and protection of the Fisheries, than any number of Water Bailiffs, no matter how great. There are expended annually on the latter about £5,000; and a scheme might be devised by which a portion of this money might be expended in the payment of certain members, under particular circumstances, subject of course to the rules or orders of the Head of the Force.

This would, in my mind, ensure a far greater amount of protection than ever will be obtained from Water Bailiffs. I do not in this suggestion contemplate the abolition of the employment of Bailiffs, many of whom are trustworthy and active men; but merely that they should be as it were, an auxiliary to the standing well regulated and most efficient force of the country, instead of, as at present in many places, an independent inefficient body of men.

In several places in the west of Ireland persons may be seen in broad daylight with nets and other fishing engines near the banks of rivers during the close season. While the proprietor of a fishery is bound under a heavy penalty to remove all such within thirty-six hours after the open season has terminated there is no remedy against the man who has them there for no other purpose than poaching. He cannot be convicted unless he is seen actually using the net. It has been stated to me that on more than one occasion the nets have been found in people's possession near a river actually wet and there was no redress.

The same observations apply to persons carrying gaffs and other instruments of poaching on the banks of rivers.

It has also been reported to me that a man was lately found in broad daylight in a river where it was frequented by salmon with a fork in his hand, and there was no provision in the law to meet such a case. These are matters which in my mind should be legislated for at once.

The question of flax-steeping near rivers frequented by salmon or trout, or allowing flax-water to run into such rivers, is one also deserving the consideration and attention of the legislature.

It has been suggested to me by a gentleman of property in the County Donegal, where these offences are of frequent occurrence, that nothing will ever cure this evil effectually until a provision of law is obtained that every pond or pit, in which flax is to be steeped, should, before such is done, be registered at our office, and that the party using same should be obliged to have a certificate from the Inspectors before the flax was steeped, under a heavy penalty. This would insure against this present destructive practice in many places, and would not be of any disadvantage to the flax grower or steeper. The mischief is done when the bailiffs' backs are turned, or before any observation can be made by them as to the position of flax ponds in the district, and there is no proof when the water is let off, when it was done, or by whom. In some places not a fish is left in a river when this occurs. I think the suggestion of a Registry of Flax Ponds is deserving of great attention.

The present rate of licence duties on engines used in salmon fishing also requires revision. In some places in my district it bears most oppressively on some engines as compared with others, while in other places the maximum allowed to be charged by the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 92, is not at all commensurate with the capabilities of the engine used. When that Act was passed it could hardly have been anticipated that the salmon fisheries would have reached such a magnitude as at present, or that 127 engines of one description in one river alone employing over 600 men would be used, when in those days only 46 of the same engines, employing only about 230 men, were used *all over Ireland*. Taking the licence duties as a whole, they are at present too low, though in some particular places, and with some particular engines, they may be found too high. The scale which charges the same amount for every engine of the same name, no matter how much the capabilities of capture or extent one may have over another, is not an equitable one.

The law with respect to having salmon or trout in possession during the close season should be altered. Much has been said and written, not only in this country but in England, on the subject of opening rivers in Ireland in January. It is alleged that it opens the door to poaching in many rivers in England and Ireland when once the season for the sale of salmon is opened in Ireland. But why the same outcry is not made during the winter, when foreign salmon is allowed to be sold in the open markets, is a mystery. It might as well be said then that every fish so exposed for sale comes from Holland, though any quantity of it might be from English or Welsh rivers, as to say now that every fish comes from this country. I cannot understand why the commodity of a country should be prohibited from being utilized at the time when it is in its highest and best condition. One river gives its supply in the finest condition in January, or could do so in December, or even November—its neighbouring river does not give it till May or June. Indeed we have it on evidence that in one year the whole of the capture of an important commercial fishery was made during the last four days in August. Yet the proprietors of this latter river would never think of closing up its early neighbouring river on the ground that it opened the door for poaching in the late one. If poaching is carried on, and bad, unseasonable fish are taken the law should be strong enough to prevent it. Indeed a heavy penalty is at present imposed for any one having in possession or offering for sale unclean or unseasonable salmon. If good prime fish are taken by poachers and sent to the market, it is the strongest argument that the river should be opened for fishing, and that the public should have the advantage of the supply of food in the finest condition. Some rivers are not worth fishing till July, or even August. Where then should the line be drawn? Surely the proprietor of a river, where nature has

given to the fish the instinct to run up early, should not be deprived of this most lucrative season, and the public deprived of the supply which they can then otherwise only obtain from the foreign rivers. The great object in legislation should be—

"That the public good is to be the object of paramount importance, and this is to be effected by adopting that system only which will raise the salmon fisheries to their maximum state of permanent productiveness of the fish in the best condition as an article of food."

I believe all the objections to early opening, on the score of its leading to poaching in other rivers, would be removed by making it penal on any one having in possession or offering for sale any salmon or trout in a district during the Close Season in that district, unless it could be clearly proved by the person having it in possession or offering it for sale that he obtained it from a district where it was lawful to take it, and the onus of proving so should lie on him.

In my former reports I referred to the position in which proprietors of fixed nets are at present placed. They cannot use such engines without a certificate of their legality from either the late Special Commissioners or the present Inspectors. Before obtaining this certificate they must prove the legality in every respect of the engine, and must defend their claims against any person opposing them. They must also be prepared to defend them on appeal before the Court of Queen's Bench. After they have succeeded in all these processes of law they find that any moment they may be summoned before magistrates, and the whole proceeding may have to be gone through *de novo*, the magistrates having the same jurisdiction to try the legality of one of these engines as the Special Tribunal appointed by the Act to do so. I think this uncertainty in the titles to fishing property should be put an end to at once by legislation, and that this class of property in Ireland should be considered and held as safe and sacred as any other property. Certificates should be made final after a given time if unappealed from, or confirmed, or amended on appeal, and should be conclusive evidence of the legality of the engine.

The same observations are applicable to free gaps in fishing weirs, on which there has been so much costly litigation of late years, with this provision, that all free gaps should be made in accordance with the Act of 1863, and that in any case of dispute the Inspectors should determine same.

This would be only restoring the power the Commissioners possessed under the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, which is now, according to a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, taken away, and I know unintentionally so. An appeal in all cases both as to law and fact to be given to the Court of Queen's Bench.

In conclusion I have to express my conviction that the Fishery Acts of Parliament, which are now in a confused state, owing to the number of Acts and sections therein bearing on the same subject, should be consolidated as soon as may be practicable. In this consolidation the principles of the present laws should be adhered to. Under them the fisheries have improved and are improving, and the country generally is satisfied with them. Their administration however has become difficult for the reasons I have stated. Pending this consolidation it would be of importance if the few matters I have mentioned were legislated upon. All of which I beg to submit for your Grace's consideration.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

As the foregoing contain every detail respecting each district, we have only to add that the Royal Irish Constabulary and Coast Guard have aided much in the preservation of the Fisheries and in enforcing the law, it is only to be regretted that the assistance of the former is now very much curtailed through a legal difficulty which we should much desire to see remedied.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

JOS. HAYES.
J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE.
THOMAS F. BRADY.

ALAN HORNSBY, Secretary,
Office of Irish Fisheries,
12, Ely-place, Dublin,
June, 1875.

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STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name of District.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.
1	Dublin.	Howth to Greystones.	J. F. Leary, Commander, R.N.	50	410	92	60	347	10	50	149	19	110	566	121
2	Arklow.	From the beach three miles north of Five-mile-point Station, county Wicklow, to the shore three miles south of Cahoon Station, county Wexford.	C. C. Ring, Commander, R.N.	4	63	—	297	1,751	19	60	283	4	361	2,034	23
3	Wexford.	North Castle to Bannow, county Wexford.	Henry E. Stephens, Commander, R.N.	30	190	19	170	250	21	27	69	—	226	719	21
4	Wexford.	From East Bank of Bannow Ferry, co. Wexford, to Ballyville Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour, county Wexford.	H. W. Redford, Commander, R.N.	34	45	13	139	455	5	42	105	1	194	602	19

No. 1.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE REGISTER OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
5	Youghal.	From Ballinacorney Bridge, county Waterford, to Garryree (in Ballinacorney Bay), county Cork.	P. E. H. Parker, Commander, R.N.	5	28	2	129	422	19	98	206	1	172	729	22
6	Queensdown.	From Garryree (in Ballinacorney Bay), westward to Lane's Cottage at Kingsale Point, including Queensdown Harbour, county Cork.	H. T. Price, Commander, R.N.	6	27	1	99	374	16	47	120	16	152	521	33
7	Kinsale.	From Kinsale Point East, to Galley Head West, county Cork.	P. M. O'Mearney, Commander, R.N.	63	329	47	324	935	16	356	665	66	460	1,735	169
8	St. John's.	From Galley Head to Scarce Bridge at the head of Bantry Bay, county Cork.	John Halsey, acting Divisional Officer.	7	42	-	67	335	-	230	628	-	294	1,380	-

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or District.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1914			2nd Class employed in 1914			3rd Class employed in 1914			Total employed in 1914		
				Yachts.	Men.	Boys.	Yachts.	Men.	Boys.	Yachts.	Men.	Boys.	Yachts.	Men.	Boys.
9	Cadiziers Barkava.	From Stone Bridge, county Cork, to Keshore Bridge, county Kerry.	W. L. B. O'Leary, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	3	12	-	107	715	4	270	290	4
10	Kilmer,	From Kenmare (S.), to Keshore Bridge (N.), county Kerry.	P. Mahony, Divi- sional Officer.	10	96	3	111	856	-	221	1,105	10	243	1,865	23
11	Ballyvaughan,	From Blesserville Bridge, Tulke (S.F.), county Kerry, to Ferris Island (N.), county Limerick.	W. Doherty, Divi- sional Officer.	6	18	-	54	105	-	110	468	2	153	581	2

N3. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.
12	Seaford.	From Ruffman's Point, South, to Ladbroke Head, North, every 4 days.	R. G. Jelliffe, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	1	4	-	138	382	-	119	386	-
13	Galway.	From Ladbroke Head, every 4 days, to Race Head, every 4 days.	James Grant, Commander, R.N.	8	20	7	174	856	56	790	1,664	141	312	2,139	145
14	Chilsea.	From Haze Island, every 4 days, to Doughty, every 4 days.	J. R. Palmer, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	336	214	6	378	1,255	5	713	2,609	3
15	East.	Doughty Head, East, to Dons Head, West, every 4 days.	Robert Geo. Gibson, Registering Officer.	-	-	-	4	8	-	312	605	54	225	416	58

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name of Division.	Boundaries.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
16	Beldaleet.	From Dunes Point to Subter Point, county Mayo.	T. H. Debliss, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	563	-	159	563	-
17	Ballycawla (K).	From Bready Point to Gap of Burreagh Island, county Mayo.	H. S. Manderville, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	1	2	-	143	659	1	143	661	1
18	Fallenbro.	Burreagh Island, county Mayo, to Corry's Island, county Sligo.	H. Dixon, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	260	5	50	265	5
19	Sligo.	Strand/H Barrocks, co. Sligo, to Donaghadee, county Down.	J. C. Dixon, Lieutenant, R.N.	1	5	-	28	200	15	120	517	22	354	331	57

Ex. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

[illegible]

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.	Female.	Men.	Boys.
20	Killybegs.	Donaghy quay to Lower Ferry, East, co. Donaghy.	Francis O'Leary, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	56	216	28	121	704	83	247	276	111
21	Donaghry,	Donaghry Bay to White Head, Lough Swilly, county Donaghy.	E. C. Hall, M.D., Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	54	413	40	145	301	25	287	713	65
22	Corn.	Irish Embankment, Ban- cross, county Donaghy to Magilligan Point, south side of Lough Swilly, county Londonderry.	L. M. Malet, Com- mander, R.N.	6	19	-	277	1,072	10	41	275	1	244	1,458	11
23	Ballycastle (Antrim).	Dunhill (N.), co. Lon- donderry, to Ferry's Bridge (N.), near Cush- dall, county Antrim.	Wm. Parsons, Com- mander, R.N.	-	-	-	127	416	6	55	103	5	125	519	30

No. 1. continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

Total caught in 1874.			Total taken since 1874.			Total taken since 1875.			Substances of observation made by Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard and other Reporting Officers, up to 1st January, 1875.	No.
Month.	Tons.	Boys.	Month.	Tons.	Boys.	Month.	Tons.	Boys.		
Jan.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Jan.	21	285	1	Unit the size they should be taken, but would not prohibit the capture for any portion of the year, as the weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Feb.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Feb.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Mar.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Mar.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Apr.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Apr.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
May.	1,058	100	-	-	-	May.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Jun.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Jun.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Jul.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Jul.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Aug.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Aug.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Sep.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Sep.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Oct.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Oct.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Nov.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Nov.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.
Dec.	1,058	100	-	-	-	Dec.	21	285	1	No portion of coast of Ireland suggested. Fisheries not improving. Description most largely captured—salmon, pollack, whiting, cod, haddock, and herring. No increase in quantity of any of these. The weather is so variable, the season being frequently worse than the others. The fishermen would be prevented with better luck (as a general average of others) which would keep the sea in general weather, some male and then, and the fisheries of Biscay and Newfoundland and Ireland, it would greatly benefit the fisheries. General Fisheries very abundant, some from the British Islands, but because of being late they have not and all back home.

STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Description.	Registering Officer.	In Class employed in 1974.			In Class employed in 1975.			In Class employed in 1976.			Total employed in 1974.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
24	Curickbegon.	Fennell's Bridge, near Carron Point, to White Haffings, near Belfast, county Antrim.	A. J. V. Collins, Commander, R.N.	1	6	1	20	60	2	9	20	-	43	105	3
25	Doughadee.	Tillyburn, near Belfast Lough (S.), co. Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, near Cloghy Bay, co. Down.	F. S. Hunt, Divisional Officer.	20	134	22	63	155	7	5	9	1	83	200	30
26	Strangford.	Newcastle Quay, North, near Cloghy Bay, co. Down, to Sheepfold Head, South, county Down.	James Pyppe, Staff Commander, R.N.	2	15	1	135	251	4	-	-	-	127	266	5

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No. 1—continued.

of Ireland from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1875.

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STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1874.			2nd Class employed in 1874.			3rd Class employed in 1874.			Total employed in 1874.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
27	Kilworth.	Sheepskin's Head, And- glen Station, North, to S/Head Post, Leinster Division, South.	H. H. Washington, Commander, R.N.	37	161	11	94	436	23	22	20	9	143	637	33
28	Carlingford.	From River Foat, Kildare, South, county Down, to Mallow Tower, north of Down, South.	W. G. Gregory, Lieutenant, R.N.	17	100	14	321	1,394	23	65	269	-	696	1,672	37
29	Malinbeg.	North of Down, county Down, to Whip of the Water, County, county Down.	F. S. D. Broughton, Commander, R.N.	20	222	24	24	115	1	28	47	1	305	434	25
				455	1,901	253	3,658	11,368	377	2,801	23,511	639	7,346	35,825	1115

APPENDIX No. 4.

Appendix,
Nos. 4, 5,
and 6.

RETURN showing the Number of Boats registered by the Collectors of Customs during the year 1874.

Registered by Collector of Customs.	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.			THIRD CLASS.			Totals.		
	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.	Boats.	Men.	Boys.
Wexford, . . .	90	120	-	211	284	11	56	936	-	387	1,540	11
Youghal, . . .	2	12	-	27	123	3	21	142	2	50	288	2
Cork, . . .	59	412	25	291	978	47	343	999	70	693	2,510	172
Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	25	72	5	717	2,682	19	743	2,654	24
Ballin, . . .	44	287	16	212	701	9	35	91	-	289	1,079	25
Galway, . . .	5	17	5	372	1,384	26	382	1,354	15	759	2,635	47
Shannon, . . .	9	57	6	103	535	38	337	1,098	28	349	1,600	108
Waterford, . . .	21	90	12	188	736	12	40	140	-	269	973	24
Droghda, . . .	2	11	1	58	267	5	57	118	10	117	306	16
Dublin, . . .	160	918	114	365	1,886	36	109	446	35	634	3,269	198
Sligo, . . .	1	5	-	128	435	91	307	2,112	134	536	2,752	225
Larne, . . .	-	-	-	1	4	-	61	176	-	62	180	-
Trillick, . . .	9	34	-	153	710	-	288	1,281	-	455	2,027	-
Galena, . . .	-	-	-	114	413	6	32	99	4	146	512	10
Londonderry, . . .	9	51	-	389	1,781	48	151	882	10	589	2,174	50
Dundalk, . . .	-	-	-	45	193	1	2	12	-	47	205	1
New Ross, . . .	1	5	-	76	238	13	27	79	6	104	342	19
Smyth, . . .	27	246	25	180	745	59	110	340	12	327	1,371	97
Dublin, . . .	-	-	-	1	3	-	175	1,036	6	176	1,069	6
Total, . . .	879	2,248	224	3,945	12,348	421	3,256	12,595	283	6,602	27,189	1,098

APPENDIX No. 5.

HOWTH.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing, between the 6th June, 1874, and the 28th November, 1874, furnished and authenticated by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

Date. Week ending.	Average daily Number of Boats employed.				Average price per Mace.	Gross Receipts.	Boats to days Employed.	Comments.
	Corkish.	South.	West.	Total.				
June 6, . . .	-	16	-	7	1.87	0 14 3	4	Small fish.
" 13, . . .	5	10	1	16	3.75	2 4 9	6	Good and mixed fish.
" 20, . . .	50	67	4	121	7.40	1 9 2	10,287	Do.
" 27, . . .	308	71	8	387	9.40	1 7 6	10,062	Good fish.
July 4, . . .	94	44	6	144	9.50	1 11 4	15,031	Good fish. Only a portion of boat went to fish on some days this week.
" 11, . . .	148	61	9	218	10.10	0 19 6	15,727	Good and mixed fish.
" 18, . . .	180	26	2	208	9.33	0 16 12	16,573	Do.
" 25, . . .	173	50	2	197	6.75	1 4 8	8,732	Do.
August 1, . . .	36	50	1	87	2.40	1 9 10	3,284	Do.
" 8, . . .	63	15	-	78	1.00	0 19 12	565	Do.
" 15, . . .	2	2	-	4	5.47	0 15 12	752	Do.
" 22, . . .	2	2	-	4	3.48	0 9 9	1,710	Do.
" 29, . . .	1	5	-	6	4.02	0 16 0	281	Do.
September 5, . . .	-	1	-	1	3.25	1 2 11	60	Small fish.
" 12, . . .	1	1	-	2	3.40	1 6 8	127	Mixed fish.
" 19, . . .	1	-	-	1	1.50	1 0 7	484	Do. and small.
" 26, . . .	1	-	-	1	4.60	0 10 11	867	Mixed fish.
October 3, . . .	-	-	4	4	3.20	0 15 0	160	Do. Boats out only on two days.
" 10, . . .	-	-	3	3	1.75	1 2 28	107	Mixed and small fish.
" 17, . . .	-	-	16	16	2.03	0 17 9	1,733	Very good fish.
" 24, . . .	-	-	50	50	8.20	0 11 1	4,850	Mixed fish.
" 31, . . .	-	-	97	97	3.43	0 13 5	2,770	Do. and good.
November 7, . . .	-	-	40	40	1.54	0 10 5	331	Mixed fish.
" 14, . . .	-	-	60	60	3.00	0 15 0	226	Do.
" 21, . . .	-	-	5	5	1.28	0 18 5	421	Small fish.
" 28, . . .	-	-	1	1	1.10	1 1 10	15	Do.
Total average for the 100 days worked, . . .	45	20	12	77	3.40	1 0 0	101,516	109

APPENDIX No. 6.

DUBLIN HARBOUR.—ABSTRACT of Herring Fishery for the Season of 1874 (which commenced on the 1st June and ended on 2nd October, 1874).

Month ending	Number of Mans.	Price	Total.	Month ending	Number of Mans.	Price.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 6, . . .	70	1 2 6	78 15 0	August 1, . . .	6,615	0 15 0	4,961 15 0
" 13, . . .	108	1 2 6	121 10 0	" 8, . . .	6,915	0 17 0	5,877 15 0
" 20, . . .	2,654	1 0 0	2,654 0 0	" 15, . . .	184	0 18 0	163 12 0
" 27, . . .	1,726	1 10 0	2,634 0 0	" 22, . . .	6,200	0 15 0	4,050 0 0
				" 29, . . .	2,000	0 7 0	1,000 0 0
July 4, . . .	1,363	1 7 0	1,046 16 0	September 4, . . .	250	1 0 0	250 0 0
" 11, . . .	12,800	0 15 0	9,000 0 0	" 12, . . .	400	0 13 6	270 0 0
" 18, . . .	4,200	0 10 0	3,150 0 0	" 19, . . .	600	0 15 0	600 0 0
" 25, . . .	5,726	0 17 0	4,567 2 0	" 26, . . .	900	0 15 0	150 0 0
				October 2, . . .	30	0 10 0	15 0 0
Grand Total,				54,576	—	41,721 15 0	

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishing off Kilkeel and Greenore, between the 7th June, 1874, and 15th November, 1874, furnished and authenticated by Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, Carlingford Division.

KILKEEL.—Herrings, 0,320 messes.
 Whiting, 1,500 dozens.
 GREENORE.—Herrings, 7,170 messes.
 Coar and Skate, 2 tons 3 cwt

Return of the quantity of Herrings brought into Ormeau and Warrenpoint, from the 16th June, 1874, to the 9th September, 1874, with average price, &c.

Date.	Number of Boats employed.				Steam tonnage per Hour.	Average price per Mess.	Dues Receipts.	Date.	Number of Boats employed.				Steam tonnage per Hour.	Average price per Mess.	Dues Receipts.
	Quail.	Swedish.	Wane.	Irish.					Quail.	Swedish.	Wane.	Irish.			
June 16.	1	1	1	1	20	1 0 0	2 s. d.	July 17.	1	1	1	1	140	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 17.	1	1	1	1	450	2 7 0	41 0 0	" 18.	1	1	1	1	130	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 18.	1	1	1	1	1	1 0 0	7 10 0	" 19.	1	1	1	1	80	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 19.	1	1	1	1	2	1 0 0	26 0 0	" 20.	1	1	1	1	27	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 20.	1	1	1	1	72	1 0 0	51 17 0	" 21.	1	1	1	1	76	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 21.	1	1	1	1	10	1 0 0	6 10 0	August 2.	1	1	1	1	4	1 15 0	1 0 0
" 22.	1	1	1	1	10	1 0 0	17 10 0	" 3.	1	1	1	1	252	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 23.	1	1	1	1	10	1 0 0	107 0 0	" 4.	1	1	1	1	210	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 24.	1	1	1	1	200	1 5 0	201 0 0	" 5.	1	1	1	1	25	0 15 0	2 0 0
July 1.	1	1	1	1	10	1 0 0	22 10 0	" 6.	1	1	1	1	4	1 15 0	2 0 0
" 2.	1	1	1	1	129	1 0 0	105 0 0	" 7.	1	1	1	1	28	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 3.	1	1	1	1	67	0 10 0	86 2 0	" 8.	1	1	1	1	308	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 4.	1	1	1	1	45	0 10 0	82 10 0	" 9.	1	1	1	1	90	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 5.	1	1	1	1	69	0 10 0	85 10 0	" 10.	1	1	1	1	180	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 6.	1	1	1	1	61	0 10 0	80 12 0	September 1.	1	1	1	1	8	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 7.	1	1	1	1	40	0 10 0	80 0 0	" 2.	1	1	1	1	9	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 8.	1	1	1	1	144	0 10 0	80 14 0	" 3.	1	1	1	1	4	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 9.	1	1	1	1	14	0 12 0	8 15 0	" 4.	1	1	1	1	25	0 15 0	2 0 0
" 10.	1	1	1	1	12	0 12 0	8 2 0	Total.	4	4	16	130	0 15 0	2 0 0	
" 11.	1	1	1	1	200	0 14 0	210 14 0								

APPENDIX, No. 8.

RETURN of HERRING FISHING at Arklow, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard.

Date, 1874.	Number of Boats Employed.	Number of Messes.	Average Price.	Total Amount.	Date, 1874.	Number of Boats Employed.	Number of Messes.	Average Price.	Total Amount.
	Irish.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Irish.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June 10,	140	70	0 10 0	175 0 0	October 21,	50	400	1 1 0	450 0 0
" 11,	100	50	0 8 0	200 0 0	November 1,	2	10	0 15 0	3 0 0
" 12,	100	50	0 8 0	210 0 0	" 2,	2	10	0 15 0	3 0 0
" 13,	100	50	0 8 0	237 10 0	" 3,	2	10	0 15 0	3 0 0
" 14,	150	75	0 8 0	337 10 0	" 4,	60	300	0 14 0	420 0 0
" 15,	200	100	0 8 0	1,325 0 0	" 5,	70	3,600	0 14 0	1,190 0 0
" 16,	200	100	0 8 0	1,180 0 0	" 6,	80	800	0 15 0	375 0 0
" 17,	0	0	—	—	" 7,	120	300	0 15 0	270 0 0
" 18,	80	70	0 6 0	101 0 0	" 8,	120	700	0 15 0	285 0 0
" 19,	160	70	0 10 0	175 0 0	" 9,	120	390	0 15 0	360 0 0
" 20,	200	800	0 10 0	1,000 0 0	" 10,	120	200	0 15 0	450 0 0
" 21,	100	100	0 10 0	439 0 0	" 11,	120	600	0 15 0	260 0 0
" 22,	100	100	0 10 0	455 0 0	" 12,	120	600	0 15 0	260 0 0
" 23,	100	100	0 10 0	155 0 0	" 13,	—	—	—	—
" 24,	50	50	0 10 0	75 0 0	" 14,	—	—	—	—
" 25,	150	660	0 10 0	750 0 0	" 15,	50	250	1 0 0	250 0 0
" 26,	—	450	0 10 0	225 0 0	" 16,	50	150	1 0 0	150 0 0
" 27,	—	—	—	—	" 17,	50	50	1 0 0	50 0 0
" 28,	40	100	0 10 0	150 0 0	" 18,	50	50	1 0 0	50 0 0
" 29,	140	250	0 10 0	475 0 0	" 19,	40	40	1 0 0	40 0 0
" 30,	160	400	0 10 0	640 0 0	" 20,	40	40	1 0 0	40 0 0
July 1,	100	200	0 10 0	845 0 0	" 21,	40	160	0 15 0	25 0 0
October 12,	5	5	0 0 0	25 0 0	" 22,	40	200	0 15 0	150 0 0
" 13,	12	100	0 10 0	108 0 0	" 23,	—	—	—	—
" 14,	30	150	0 10 0	150 0 0	" 24,	50	50	1 0 0	50 0 0
" 15,	8	28	0 10 0	28 10 0	" 25,	12	40	0 15 0	80 0 0
" 16,	8	28	0 10 0	80 0 0	" 26,	20	100	0 15 0	25 0 0
" 17,	60	80	0 10 0	60 0 0	" 27,	50	120	0 14 0	84 0 0
" 18,	—	—	—	—	" 28,	—	—	—	—
" 19,	40	140	0 10 0	140 0 0	" 29,	—	—	—	—
" 20,	60	300	0 10 0	300 0 0	" 30,	30	100	0 15 0	65 0 0
" 21,	—	—	—	—	December 1,	—	—	—	—
" 22,	80	250	0 10 0	200 0 0	" 2,	—	—	—	—
" 23,	70	100	0 10 0	425 0 0	" 3,	40	70	0 10 0	70 0 0
" 24,	70	200	0 10 0	120 0 0	" 4,	40	70	0 10 0	70 0 0
" 25,	7	5	0 15 0	6 15 0	" 5,	20	70	0 10 0	80 0 0
" 26,	12	60	0 14 0	42 0 0	" 6,	20	80	0 10 0	16 10 0
" 27,	50	350	0 10 0	230 0 0	" 7,	12	15	—	—
" 28,	80	1,000	0 15 0	760 0 0	Total,	—	17,213	—	20,314 0 0
" 29,	—	—	—	—					
" 30,	50	500	1 1 0	825 0 0					

APPENDIX No. 9.—RETURN of OTHER FISHING at Arklow, furnished and authenticated by the Chief Officer of Coast Guard.

APPENDIX,
Nos. 9, 10, 11,
12, and 13.

Week ending.	Number of Boats Employed.	Number of Barrels.	Average Price.	Total Amount.
1874.				
24 January,	25	34	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 "	35	223	1 0 0	34 0 0
9 February,	130	236	1 0 0	223 0 0
16 "	—	—	—	236 0 0
23 "	220	326	1 0 0	—
2 March,	190	366	1 0 0	590 0 0
9 "	120	348	1 0 0	393 0 0
16 "	120	854	0 18 0	548 0 0
23 "	140	388	0 18 0	746 12 0
30 "	220	553	0 19 0	350 4 0
6 April,	—	—	—	325 7 0
13 "	220	720	0 18 0	—
20 "	150	751	1 0 0	638 0 0
27 "	240	1,200	1 0 0	751 0 0
30 "	12	116	1 4 6	1,390 0 0
14 September,	50	585	0 18 0	145 2 0
21 "	—	—	—	527 8 0
Total,	—	7,520	—	7,326 18 0

APPENDIX No. 10.—DELIVERIES of SALMON at Billingsgate Market, London, during 1873 and 1874.

1873.	No. of Boxes of 140 lbs. each.	1874.	No. of Boxes of 140 lbs. each.
Scotch,	26,817	Scotch,	31,182
Irish,	8,593	Irish,	6,841
English and Welsh,	1,471	English and Welsh,	1,599
Berwick,	1,784	Berwick,	877
Dutch,	1,165	Dutch,	375
Sweden,	875	Sweden,	1,377
Norway,	430	Norway,	1,250
Total,	42,533	Total, 1874,	41,581
		" 1873,	42,533
		Decrease,	952

APPENDIX No. 11.—SUMMARY of the quantity of FISH exported to England, consigned from the Irish Fisheries, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1874.

Town.	Salmon. No. of Boxes of 200 lbs. each.	Herrings. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Cod. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	6,041	29,103	28,590	11,775
Nottingham,	2,799	3,312	2,839	3,561
Bristol,	1,851½	6,881	3,646	2,760
Manchester,	7,549	15,806	7,526	8,511
Sheffield,	3,590	8,504	6,806	2,361
Wolverhampton,	2,144	4,495	4,050	1,900
Leeds,	3,360	8,075	8,472	2,675
Liverpool,	9,822	16,588	8,059	9,377
Birmingham,	6,089	12,079	4,150	6,011
Total, 1874,	45,084½	103,209	69,050	58,440
Total, 1873,	46,009	100,941	71,234	46,855
Increase,	3,086½	2,268	—	3,485
Decrease,	—	—	2,174	—

APPENDIX No. 12.—RETURN of the quantity of Fish captured and brought into Courtown Harbour during the year 1874.

Herrings, 1,239 menas, at 1s.,	£ s. d.	Sales, 112 pairs, at 1s. 6d.,	£ s. d.	Total, £1,430 18 0
Oysters, 503 barrels, at 90s.,	503 0 0	Fishes, 200 " " 3s.,	3 15 0	
Cod, 1,340 at 1s. 6d.,	132 10 0	Turbot, 20 at 7s.,	7 0 0	

APPENDIX No. 13.—RETURN of FISH carried over the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Description of Fish.	No.	Total.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Salmon and Trout, in boxes,	7	0	15	2	0
" " in baskets,	746	13	13	3	19
White or Coarse Fish, in boxes,	608	56	4	2	25
" " in baskets,	317	27	17	0	8
" " in baskets,	44	6	8	0	0
" " in baskets,	162	6	16	3	18
Herrings, in boxes,	4,516	481	1	0	0
" " in baskets,	20	3	0	0	0
Oysters, in bags,	3,344	378	8	0	0
Total,	9,764	675	4	8	7

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From all Stations during the year 1874. . . White or Coarse Fish, 1,605 tons; Salmon and Trout, 292 tons.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Central of Ireland Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Barrels.	Half-barrels.		Barrels.	Half-barrels.	
Waterford,	4	1,445	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 156 16 0 19	—	12	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 1 0 1 6
Ballyhale,	—	—	—	30	32	1 6 3 27
Thomastown,	—	—	—	178	149	9 0 1 24
Beckettshodge,	—	—	—	16	34	0 17 0 2
Elkeney,	—	16	0 2 0 0	44	54	2 16 1 27
Total,	4	1,462	156 18 0 19	246	261	13 6 1 2

Barrels.—Weights given include that of packages, viz., 6 lb.

RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Waterford and Limerick Railway, during the Year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Barrels.	Half-barrels.		Barrels.	Half-barrels.	
Limerick,	579	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 45 11 0 0	633	1,353	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 121 9 1 25
Cahir,	—	—	—	—	12	1 6 3 12
Clonmel,	—	—	—	163	—	9 12 3 3
Curick,	—	—	—	29	176	7 5 0 6
Total,	579	—	45 11 0 0	825	1,441	139 16 0 12

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Waterford and Tramore Railway Company during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

TRAFFIC TO WATERFORD.—Fish conveyed consists principally of Mackerel, Hake, Cod, and Gurnet, and comes in such small quantities and at such irregular intervals that it is never booked by weight. The estimated quantity carried during the whole year (1874) would be, say 8 tons.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Ennis Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Dates, and from what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Barrels.	Half-barrels.		Barrels.	Half-barrels.	
Ennis,	—	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. —	—	—	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. —
March 30,	—	—	—	3	—	0 6 2 25
September 3,	6	—	0 9 3 12	—	—	—
" 7,	2	—	0 3 2 4	—	—	—
" 9,	2	—	0 3 1 8	—	—	—
" 14,	2	—	0 3 0 4	—	—	—
" 21,	2	—	0 2 3 12	—	—	—
" 25,	2	—	0 2 3 12	—	—	—
October 12,	3	—	0 4 0 16	—	—	—
" 17,	2	—	0 2 3 7	—	—	—
" 19,	2	—	0 2 3 24	—	—	—
" 21,	3	—	0 3 5 8	—	—	—
" 25,	2	—	0 3 2 7	—	—	—
" 29,	2	—	0 3 9 0	—	—	—
" 31,	2	—	0 2 2 25	—	—	—
November 3,	2	—	0 2 2 14	—	—	—
" 7,	2	—	0 2 2 5	—	—	—
" 9,	2	—	0 2 2 16	—	—	—
" 14,	3	—	0 4 0 0	—	—	—
" 23,	4	—	0 5 3 6	—	—	—
December 20,	2	—	0 2 3 24	—	—	—
Total,	47	—	2 7 1 7	3	—	0 6 2 25

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 23.

NOTES of FISH conveyed by the Limerick and Foyens Railway Company, during the year ending
31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Tonnage.	Tons.	wt.	grs.	lbs.
Year 1874, Foyers, . . .	1,460 boxes.	144	3	0	29
White or Green Fish.—Nil.					

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Limerick by the Limerick, Castleconnell, and Killaloe Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Station.	Winds at Coast Ptch.	Tons	wt.	gr.	lb.	Salts and Treas.	wt.	gr.	lb.
Cathlamet.	550 boxes	88	0	0	0	15 barrels.	9	9	10

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway Company from Kinsale Station, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Description of Fish	Total	wt.	grs.	lbs.
Turbot	0	7	0	0
Fluke	—	—	—	—
Sole	0	5	0	0
Haddock	0	2	0	0
Cod	4	15	0	0
Whiting	1	8	0	0
Hake	292	4	0	0
Mackerel	915	0	0	0
Herring	38	15	0	0
Pickled	76	10	0	0
Lang.	14	5	0	0
Brown	6	1	0	0
Garnet	—	—	—	—
Total	1,304	54	0	0

More...[Offshore of Texas, Inc. Act. to be held](#)

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Cork by the Trains and Steamers of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Swiss, and from what States	White or Cream Col.		Weight.			
	Pounds.	Bushels.				
1874.						
January. Queensland,	—	35	1	6	1	0
February. " "	—	4	0	6	0	0
March. " "	—	31	1	5	1	0
April. " "	—	89	3	6	5	0
May. " "	—	169	5	5	0	0
June. " "	—	89	3	6	5	0
July. " "	—	109	4	1	5	0
August. " "	—	133½	5	0	0	16
September. " "	—	104½	3	18	1	0
October. " "	—	205	7	14	2	64
November. " "	—	183	6	27	1	0
December. " "	—	145	5	5	3	0
Total.	—	1,279	47	14	3	0

Note.—The weight has been estimated.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Strathens by the Finn Valley Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.		White or Green Fish.		Weight.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.	
		Down.	Up.			Down.	Up.		
1874.				Total	wt. lbs.			Total	wt. lbs.
April.	Stamford.	2	—	0	1 2 0	—	5	0	4 0 0
May.	"	4	—	0	2 3 0	—	2	0	1 1 0
June.	"	2	—	0	1 2 0	—	13	0	15 1 0
July.	"	6	—	0	1 2 0	—	30	1	15 0 0
August.	"	13	—	0	10 2 0	—	6	0	8 3 0
September.	"	2	—	0	1 1 0	—	—	—	—
Total.		29	—	0	19 0 0	—	56	1	4 1 0

NOTE.—Tare weight includes packages, box, and fill.

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed from the undermentioned Stations of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Droghda,	—	—	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.	50	184	5 15 1 37
Dunderr,	4	—	0 4 0 7	63	73	5 8 1 5
Carrickshillingham,	—	—	—	2	32	1 9 3 25
Dundalk,	—	—	—	20	49	2 13 3 14
Total,	4	—	0 4 0 7	105	344	15 7 2 13

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Barrels.	
Belfast,	2,934	50	—	—	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
Carrickfergus,	—	9-8	—	—	
Antrim,	—	—	740	15	
Tonson,	3,617	63	63	147	
Monaghan,	233	—	—	—	
Cookstown,	23	—	—	—	
Ballymore,	331	71	124	85	
Coleraine,	68	54	539	—	
Portrush,	446	105	685	—	
Portadown,	224	7	124	—	
Magilligan,	45	25	134	—	
Newcastlemary,	—	—	84	—	
Londonderry,	34	2	1,051	—	
Total,	9,108	1,407	3,637	245	

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Belfast by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Total weight of Fish received from all stations, 3,237 7 1 0
Total cwt. qrs. lbs.

NOTE.—The weight given includes packages and cases. The greater part of the Fish were Herrings.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Londonderry by the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Falbo,	237	31	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.	—	—	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
Buncrana,	203	41	27 7 0 0	—	—	4 1 0 0
Bannigan,	75	8	50 15 0 0	39	14	5 2 2 0
Bannigan,	75	8	0 4 0 0	49	3	5 16 0 0
Bannigan,	9	—	0 17 2 0	79	11	14 19 2 0
Total,	542	100	55 3 2 0	157	28	14 19 2 0

NOTE.—Weight includes packages and cases.

RETURN of FISH conveyed from Warrenpoint by the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Booterstown Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

To what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.	
Armagh,	4	14	Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
Portadown,	1	—	0 19 3 0
Markinchill,	1	—	0 3 0 0
Newry,	263	—	0 1 0 0
Total,	269	14	25 3 3 0

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Stations.			White or Green Fish.		Weight.		
From	To	Route.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.		
Petriga.	Enniskillen.	Bundoran Junction.	18	23	2 18 1	5	
"	Clones.	"	12	7	1 18 3	23	
"	Lisnaskey.	"	4	"	0 9 2	18	
"	Cavan.	Clones.	6	"	0 10 2	9	
"	Strahane.	Bundoran Junction.	2	"	0 7 2	9	
Ballisk.	Droghda.	Dundalk.	37	"	4 12 0	10	
"	Dundalk.	Bundoran Junction.	2	"	0 5 1	16	
"	Londra.	Greenore.	81	"	14 12 3	26	
"	Birmingham.	"	67	"	23 0 0	0	
"	Covee.	"	8	"	0 8 0	0	
Ballysodare.	Enniskillen.	Bundoran Junction.	24	23	2 16 3	0	
Bundoran.	Birmingham.	Greenore.	17	"	1 10 2	6	
"	Londra.	"	10	"	0 11 1	2	
"	Newbliss.	Clones.	"	9	0 2 0	7	
"	Enniskillen.	Bundoran Junction.	17	"	0 8 0	17	
"	Irishstown.	"	"	9	0 3 0	15	
Total.			296	90	57 2 2	4	

SALMON AND TROUT.

Ballysodare.	Liverpool.	Greenore.	184	"	18 1 0	0	
"	Londra.	"	723	"	61 17 0	0	
"	Birmingham.	"	144	"	13 19 0	0	
"	Manchester.	"	167	"	16 14 0	0	
Bundoran.	Manchester.	"	6	32	2 14 3	23	
"	Droghda.	Dundalk.	24	18	1 10 2	4	
"	Bellin.	Clones.	"	9	0 8 2	26	
"	Monaghan.	"	"	7	0 4 2	22	
"	Clones.	Bundoran Junction.	"	22	0 15 1	19	
"	Enniskillen.	"	"	9	0 7 0	14	
Total.			1,346	97	116 12 0	25	

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Ulster Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels and Bags, &c.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Woot.	549	209	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 37 15 2 19	"	"	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. —
Lurgan.	"	"	"	149	"	11 6 0 23
Ballisk.	3	"	0 6 3 24	"	"	"
Clones.	"	"	"	40	33	1 9 2 0
Total.	552	209	38 0 2 15	189	33	12 15 2 23

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Armaghmore.	1,360	"	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 112 10 0 0	620	"	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 63 4 0 0
Thur and May.	22	"	1 15 3 14	"	"	"
Total.	1,382	"	114 5 3 14	620	"	63 4 0 0

DOWNPATRICK, DUNDUM, and NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

[The fish conveyed over this railway are included in the return made by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company for year ending 31st December, 1874, as the latter Company work the Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle Railway.]

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Station.	White or Coarse Fish.	Salmon and Trout.
Larne, . . .	25 boxes. 126 baskets.	92 boxes. 114 baskets.

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Ballynarry,	1	1	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	—	—	—
Glenary,	85	—	0 2 3 0	—	—	—
Cronin,	66	1	5 13 1 28	—	—	—
Antrim,	—	—	4 13 3 16	3	—	0 3 2 0
Total,	152	2	10 16 0 11	3	—	0 3 2 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Midland Great Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Baskets.		Boxes.	Baskets.	
Athlone,	—	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	274	—	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Ballynassie,	—	—	—	18	—	21 6 0 0
Galway,	1,458	1,513	176 7 4 0 0	845	—	1 13 0 0
Ballinacorney,	30	4	1 1 0 0	541	45	75 1 0 0
Foxford,	—	—	—	247	—	33 6 0 0
Westport,	105	24	12 6 2 0	443	—	20 4 0 0
Roscommon,	—	—	—	18	—	32 4 0 0
Droghda,	—	—	—	37	—	1 11 0 0
Boyle,	—	—	—	14	—	2 19 0 0
Ballyvaughan,	2	—	0 2 0 0	574	—	1 2 0 0
Sligo,	52	68	6 5 0 0	251	—	22 15 0 0
Guinness,	19	—	0 12 0 0	—	—	15 16 0 0
Total,	1,600	1,409	196 3 2 0	2,922	45	267 14 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Great Northern and Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

[Return of fish conveyed over this railway included in the return made by the Midland Great Western Railway.]

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.

RETURN of Fish conveyed by the Irish North-Western Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Stations.		Route.	White or Coarse Fish.			Weight.			
From	To		Bacon.	Buckets.	Panels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Londonderry.	Armagh.	Omagh.	53	—	—	4	4	0	0
"	Bellshel.	"	10	—	—	0	7	3	24
"	Dungannon.	"	15	—	—	1	3	3	2
"	Mooghagh.	"	1	—	—	0	0	3	0
"	Portadown.	"	1	—	—	0	0	1	12
"	Dublin.	Randcliffe.	26	—	—	1	0	0	19
"	Cork.	"	1	—	—	0	2	0	16
Belfast.	Birmingham.	Greenore.	18	—	—	0	14	3	23
Total.			123	—	—	8	3	0	20

SALMON AND TROUT.

Strahane.	Londonderry.	Omagh.	20	—	—	4	4	2	10
"	Belfast.	"	15	—	—	1	6	1	22
St. Johnston.	Londonderry.	Strahane.	—	4	16	0	5	0	5
"	Killygordon.	"	1	—	1	0	1	2	10
"	Stranocree.	"	—	—	4	0	1	2	1
"	Castleduff.	"	—	—	1	0	0	1	2
Londonderry.	Liverpool.	Greenore.	52	—	—	2	19	0	25
"	London.	"	15 bbls.	—	—	1	0	1	14
"	Manchester.	"	10	—	—	0	14	0	25
Total.			102	4	22	10	15	2	3

RETURN of Fish conveyed to Dublin by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Bacon.	Buckets and Bbls.		Bacon.	Buckets.	
From all Stations.	1,361	1,090	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 222 2 0 0	133	46	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 16 10 1 0
	—	275 buckets	54 6 0 0	140	235	61 4 0 0
Total.	1,361	—	223 8 0 0	273	331	79 0 1 0

RETURN of Fish conveyed by the Cork and Brandon Railway Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Description of Fish.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Description of Fish.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Turbot.	0 7 0 0	Seed.	1 13 0 0
Plaice.	—	Pollack.	0 5 0 0
Salmon.	0 5 0 0	Mullet.	—
Haddock.	0 2 0 0	Sprat.	9 11 0 0
Cod.	4 15 0 0	Lobsters.	0 9 1 18
Whiting.	1 8 0 0	Crabs.	0 4 0 0
Hake.	222 4 0 0	Oysters.	1 16 0 0
Macrour.	915 0 0 0	Hollyhock.	0 5 2 0
Harvags.	38 10 0 0	Winkles.	10 18 0 0
Pilchard.	76 16 0 0	Eels.	—
Ling.	14 5 0 0		
Bream.	6 1 0 0		
Gurnet.	—		
		1,304 14 3 18	

Note.—Gross weight of boxes, &c., &c.

Cork and Macroom Direct Railway Company.

No traffic in fish.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Steamers of the Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
DUBLIN:			Total cwt. qrs. lbs.			Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
March,	39	—	3 13 0 0	—	—	—
April,	5	10 cbs.	1 10 0 0	—	—	—
May,	15	—	1 10 0 0	—	—	—
June,	213	—	21 6 2 0	16	—	0 4 0 0
July,	267	12 bbls.	21 18 0 0	—	—	—
August,	1	—	0 2 0 0	—	—	—
September,	59	3 bbls.	10 5 0 0	—	—	—
October,	263	—	41 5 2 0	—	—	—
November,	—	69 bbls.	8 10 0 0	—	—	—
BALLINA:						
May,	—	—	—	2	—	0 4 0 0
June,	—	—	—	8	—	0 16 0 0
GALWAY:						
June,	—	—	—	4	—	0 8 0 0
WESTPORT:						
June,	—	—	—	6	—	0 11 0 0
BANDRA:						
August,	—	—	—	6	—	0 12 0 0
Gross weight,	602		110 9 0 0	28		2 15 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
DUBLIN:			Total cwt. qrs. lbs.			Total cwt. qrs. lbs.
January,	386	—	38 12 0 0	—	—	0 1 0 0
February,	618	—	31 16 0 0	272	—	2 15 0 0
March,	1,033	—	103 6 0 0	29	—	2 16 0 0
April,	2,338	—	233 14 0 0	47	—	4 14 0 0
May,	1,485	—	148 10 0 0	39	—	3 16 0 0
June,	1,732	—	173 6 0 0	111	—	11 2 0 0
July,	2,272	—	227 4 0 0	112	—	11 4 0 0
August,	725	—	72 10 0 0	26	—	2 12 0 0
September,	378	—	37 12 0 0	—	—	—
October,	786	—	78 12 0 0	—	—	—
November,	461	—	46 2 0 0	—	—	—
December,	159	—	15 16 0 0	—	—	—
	13,071		1,607 2 0 0	392		39 4 0 0
GRESHAM:						
January,	—	—	0 2 0 0	—	—	—
May,	513	—	51 3 1 17	56	—	4 7 0 0
June,	3,013	—	301 8 0 28	468	—	30 12 0 0
July,	1,731	—	173 6 0 0	578	—	43 7 2 0
August,	227	—	22 11 0 0	59	—	4 8 2 0
September,	185	—	18 10 2 0	—	—	—
October,	101	—	7 11 2 0	—	—	—
November,	57	—	6 5 2 0	—	—	—
	5,786		601 12 0 16	1,160		82 14 2 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to the undermentioned Ports by the Steamships of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Stations.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels.		Boxes.	Barrels.	
Cork to Liverpool,	1,542	—	154 4 0 0	620	—	62 0 0 0
" Bristol,	135	—	13 10 0 0	120	—	12 0 0 0
" Cardiff,	12	—	1 4 0 0	4	—	0 5 0 0
" Milford,	28	—	2 16 0 0	—	—	—
" Newport,	2	—	0 4 0 0	NIL	—	—
" London,	NIL	—	—	NIL	—	—
" Plymouth,	NIL	—	—	NIL	—	—
Total,	1,719	—	173 18 0 0	848	—	84 16 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Mail Steamers of the Belfast and Glasgow Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	Fresh Haulings.			Weight.			
	Boxes.	Kils.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Arrived, Co. Down :							
June,	1,309	422	154	156	14	0	0
July,	2,390	425	1,038	267	13	0	0
August,	675	20	1,116	256	3	0	0
September,	321	124	650	124	6	0	0
October,	27	—	86	11	2	0	0
Total,	4,612	1,221	2,537	909	18	0	0

RETURNS of FISH conveyed by the Steamers of the Belfast and Fleetwood Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Return :												
January,	6	4	0	14	2	3	30	—	1	15	0	0
February,	3	—	0	2	1	0	30	—	1	18	0	0
March,	2	—	0	3	0	0	26	4	1	12	3	16
April,	14	—	1	0	2	0	54	3 barrels.	3	18	1	14
May,	2	—	0	2	0	0	8	15 parcels.	0	6	1	0
June,	463	180	55	14	1	14	54	5	1	16	1	19
July,	440	420	63	10	0	29	43	8	3	18	0	9
August,	107	114	26	2	2	24	22 {	1	1	10	1	8
September,	2	—	0	2	2	0	4	1 hamper.	0	8	0	6
October,	15	1	1	2	0	0	25	2 parcels.	1	11	0	2
November,	3 {	2 hampers.	0	19	0	0	12	2 barrels.	0	13	0	25
December,	1	7	0	16	1	14	12	2	1	5	1	14
Total,	1,154	—	146	2	1	19	293	—	19	11	0	1

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow and Greenock by the Vessels ("Bear," &c.) of the Messrs. Burns during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.				Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Months :							Months—continued.						
January 5,	18	—	1	16	—	—	Brought forward,	173	—	17	4	—	—
" 12,	7	—	0	14	—	—	July 20,	4	—	0	6	—	—
" 13,	19	—	1	18	—	—	September 10,	1	—	0	2	—	—
" 19,	7	—	0	14	—	—	" 14,	7	—	0	14	—	—
" 22,	14	—	1	8	—	—	" 26,	3	—	0	6	—	—
" 29,	23	—	2	6	—	—	" 28,	2	—	0	4	—	—
February 2,	17	—	1	16	—	—	October 1,	3	—	0	6	—	—
" 5,	8	—	0	16	—	—	" 5,	14	—	1	8	—	—
" 9,	3	—	0	6	—	—	" 13,	4	—	0	8	—	—
" 12,	5	—	0	6	—	—	" 19,	6	—	0	12	—	—
" 13,	1	—	0	2	—	—	" 26,	2	—	0	4	—	—
" 23,	2	—	0	4	—	—	" 29,	10	—	1	11	—	—
March 5,	2	—	0	4	—	—	November 2,	10	—	1	0	—	—
" 12,	1	—	0	2	—	—	" 6,	9	—	0	18	—	—
" 26,	4	—	0	8	—	—	" 12,	4	—	0	8	—	—
April 9,	1	—	0	2	—	—	" 16,	2	—	0	4	—	—
" 13,	4	—	0	8	—	—	" 19,	8	1	0	17	—	—
" 16,	7	—	0	14	—	—	" 23,	5	—	0	10	—	—
" 20,	9	—	0	18	—	—	" 26,	16	—	1	12	—	—
" 23,	7	—	0	14	—	—	December 3,	26	2	2	16	—	—
" 27,	4	—	0	8	—	—	" 16,	12	—	1	4	—	—
" 30,	4	—	0	8	—	—	" 17,	28	—	2	16	—	—
May 7,	2	—	0	4	—	—	" 21,	7	—	0	14	—	—
" 11,	3	—	0	6	—	—	" 24,	50	—	2	0	—	—
" 20,	2	—	0	4	—	—	" 30,	27	—	2	14	—	—
Carried forward,	173	—	17	4	—	—	Total,	408	3	46	18	—	—

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Dundalk Steam Boats of the Dundalk, Newry, and Liverpool Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight of Fish.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
Dundalk,	400	—	Total	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
			25	0	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Stranraer by the Steam Boats of the Larne and Stranraer Steam Ship Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
Larne Harbour,	4,302	4	Total	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
			339	7	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date.	White or Coarse Fish.		Salmon and Trout.	Date.	White or Coarse Fish.		Salmon and Trout.
	Boxes and Barrels.	Barrels and Packages.			Boxes and Barrels.	Barrels and Packages.	
January,	93	5	—	July,	354	—	—
February,	4	5	—	August,	139	—	1
March,	15	1	—	September,	27	—	1
April,	73	—	—	October,	873	—	1
May,	71	—	—	November,	165	—	1
June,	98	—	—	December,	53	—	—

Note.—Weight not notified.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the Glasgow, Waterford, and Cork Steam Packet Company during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Coarse Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
WATERFORD:			Total	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
January 7,	5	10	1	10	0	0
" 14,	6	10	1	12	0	0
" 25,	1	8	0	13	0	0
February 4,	—	7	4	14	0	0
" 23,	—	13	1	18	0	0
December 2,	—	6	0	12	0	0
Gross Weight,	12	26	6	14	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the Londonderry and Liverpool Steam Packet Company during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.	Weight.				Date, and from what Station.	Salmon and Trout.	Weight.			
LONDONDERRY:	Boxes.	Total	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	LONDONDERRY—continued.	Boxes.	Total	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
May 4,	1	0	2	0	0	July 23,	42	4	16	0	0
" 7,	1	0	2	0	0	" 27,	14	1	6	0	0
" 18,	1	0	2	0	0	" 30,	113	25	6	0	0
June 4,	1	0	2	0	0	August 3,	28	5	16	0	0
" 18,	6	0	12	0	0	" 6,	77	7	14	0	0
" 22,	1	0	2	0	0	" 10,	92	4	4	0	0
" 23,	13	0	1	5	0	" 15,	63	6	0	0	0
" 25,	8	0	16	0	0	" 17,	24	4	8	0	0
July 2,	47	4	14	0	0	" 20,	35	3	12	0	0
" 6,	31	3	2	0	0	" 27,	31	6	2	0	0
" 9,	50	5	0	0	0	" 31,	8	0	16	0	0
" 12,	12	1	4	0	0						
" 16,	81	8	2	0	0						
" 20,	20	3	0	0	0						
						Total,	491	67	2	0	0

Coarse fish average about eight cwt. per boat, or sixteen per week—equal 832 cwt. for year 1874.

Note.—The weight includes the weight of the boxes.

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 13.

RETURN of FISH carried by Barrow Steam Navigation Company's Steamers for year ending December, 1874.

From	To	Description.	Weight.			
			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Adgloom, . . .	Manchester, . . .	286 boxes herrings,	27	14	2	0
Tooce Bridge, . . .	Do.	183 do. eels,	11	18	1	0
Londonderry, . . .	Do.	215 do. salmon,	21	8	0	0
Tooce Bridge, . . .	Birmingham, . . .	469 do. eels,	95	12	1	0
Newtownstewarty, . . .	Do.	4 do. salmon,	0	8	0	0
Londonderry, . . .	Do.	319 do. do.	31	18	0	0
Coleraine,	Do.	244 do. do.	24	8	0	0
Tooce Bridge, . . .	London,	1,585 do. eels,	83	18	0	0
Portrush,	Do.	1 do. salmon,	0	2	0	0
Newtownstewarty, . . .	Do.	21 do. do.	5	2	0	0
Coleraine,	Do.	316 do. do.	31	0	0	0
Londonderry, . . .	Do.	188 do. do.	18	16	0	0
Tooce Bridge, . . .	Sheffield,	88 do. eels,	5	1	0	0
Belfast,	London,	40 do. fish,	5	2	0	0
Do.	Birmingham, . . .	15 do. do.	1	0	0	0
Longan,	London,	2 do. do.	0	2	2	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Ardrossan by the Belfast and Ardrossan Steam Packet Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
DEPART:			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
June 26,	4	—	0	7	2	0
July 22,	—	10	1	0	0	0
" 23,	—	6	0	12	0	0
" 31,	—	10	1	0	0	0
Total,	4	26	2	19	2	0

Note.—The above weights include weight of boxes and tins.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Date, and from what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.				
DEPART:			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
February 10,	4	—	0	10	0	0
June 25,	—	53	3	5	0	0
July 7,	—	29	2	18	0	0
" 21,	—	10	1	0	0	0
" 29,	—	52	5	4	0	0
August 30,	—	23	2	6	0	0
October 13,	—	16	1	12	0	0
" 20,	—	19	1	10	0	0
Total,	4	182	18	14	0	0

RETURN of FISH conveyed to England by the Vessels of the Great Western Railway Company, via New Milford, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

From what Station.	White or Green Fish.		Weight.				Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.										
			Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Cable,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	0	2	0	0
Clivedon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	1	1	12
Reck,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perrow,	37	—	4	7	5	15	—	—	158	16	3	24
Edgemoor,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	—	2	9	3	0
Lidbury,	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	56	8	5	28
Lidbury,	534	1	46	7	0	8	498	5	0	16	2	28
Thamesmead,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	383	5	2	5
Waterford,	455	46	39	13	0	5	4,813	28	—	—	—	—
Total,	1,066	47	90	8	0	4	5,712	44	502	18	1	5

Salmon of Queenstown in North of Concession.	Regime involved from North of Concession.	
	1. District.	2. Waters.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. A most abundant stock of salmon in the rivers of this district.	1. Fisheries.
2. How the take of salmon throughout the district from 1874 to 1875 (or 1876), and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. About the same.	2. Compared with 1874 that in 1875, decreasing owing to the low water of 1874.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon in last year by the district? (This has no reference to price obtained by the district in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. It is 10 to 14 per lb. at per lb. 14 per lb.	3. About 10 to 14, with 14 to 15.
4. What proportion of the entire expense to your district is expended, and what proportion paid for by the Government?	4. The salmon taken in this district is mostly exported.	4. All go to Dublin, sometimes through London.
5. What has been the amount of protection provided during the present season of 1876, as compared with preceding season of 1875?	5. About the same.	5. Number of water-buffs has been increased from 10 to 12.
6. How the quantity of breeding fish secured in the rivers in your district from 1874 to 1875, as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. About the same.	6. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to arrive in the rivers of your district? What are the greatest spawning months? What is spawning time? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. November, November and December. About Christmas Day. The most important spawning grounds are between Balphugan, Kinnaird and Kinnaird.	7. The beginning of November. The principal spawning time is from Christmas to February. The District and Kinnaird are the principal spawning streams, but all the tributaries are good spawning grounds along the coast.
8. At what period of the year is each river in your district, as the first class fish taken? What do the fish begin to run? What are the great fish and when does the great bulk of the fish arrive? How the quantity of fry descending this year has been observed greater or less than usual?	8. January, June, February, January and May, October.	8. About March 15th. About the middle of June. About April 15th. End of April. The same.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is anything done to protect by any of the proprietors of salmon, as it is carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling under pretence of trout, perch, and gill fishing is practiced throughout the river, unobserved with by the proprietors, and considerable quantities of fry are taken or destroyed.	9. Angling is not prohibited, and some instances of fry are completely taken place.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be descending, or to be heavy in water, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The end of September. The 1st February to the 15th October.	10. Towards the middle of October. The period, opinion is that the season would be fully lost, as at present, if October were also spent by the fish.
11. Have you means to suppose that many good fish have been destroyed between the 1st of February and March, and fish taken in the month of October by anglers?	11. No.	11. Many good fish are destroyed in February and March by the mills, and some in March by the anglers.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is to be taken, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particularly.	12. No.	12. No.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the young salmon or the adults. Give average weight of salmon and pike in the season 1875, as far as possible?	13. No. About 2 lbs.	13. Increased.
14. Are there any petitions or violent matters relating to the rivers in your district? If so, state particularly.	14. Yes. From the gun-works and shanty-works on the North and South Quays of the city of the River Liffey.	14. No.
15. Have officers against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Nothing for salmon without license—with note in the river, and with draft on the river outside premises of fishing for other fish—in the houses.	15. No.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, after last report?	16. None built.	16. No.
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. Fish passes would be practicable over all the obstructions in the rivers of this district. The two Fishways would give the River Liffey only a slight advantage of waterway, but, however, as the season is the first high, and at the head of a long section, it would probably not be so much to construct a fish-pass there.	17. No.
18. Have gillings been introduced to mill-works, or other artificial channels in conformity with the 21st Act, cap. 1, since last report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether introduced or not, or both.	18. No.	18. No.
19. What instances and means of preservation have been adopted at other other than that prescribed by the 21st Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last report?	19. None.	19. No.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1875?	20. None.	20. No.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Government during the year 1875?	21. The Inspector of Customs of the Coastguard of Wicklow commenced a Mr. Edwards for shooting salmon in the open sea, the charge was dropped by the Magistrate.	21. No.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences committed by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1875?	22. Yes, you are used in this district for killing salmon, which the Government propose to license.	22. No.
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. The Inspector of Water-buffs, his usual method, and three boats.	23. No.
24. What is the number of water-buffs employed by Government?	24. Mr. H. C. Cox, of St. Walstan's, Coleridge, employs a man for a few months during the season to prevent and suppress others from indulging on the banks of the river, also the River Angling Society employ a man on their river throughout the year for like purpose.	24. Twelve in winter, and in summer, ten, besides the Inspector of Balphugan.
25. What is the number employed in district by private individuals?	25. Mr. H. C. Cox, of St. Walstan's, Coleridge, employs a man for a few months during the season to prevent and suppress others from indulging on the banks of the river, also the River Angling Society employ a man on their river throughout the year for like purpose.	25. None.
26. How what length of time employed?	26. From three to twelve months.	26. Twelve during the close season, two during the open season. The Inspector of Balphugan, which is not in the river, except at Balphugan, and some other water-buffs' wages are paid and some other water-buffs' wages are given.
27. Are there any proprietors who maintain boats and crews? If so, where and how much?	27. The Inspector of Water-buffs receives 400 per annum; the water-buffs from 150 to 200 per annum, according to the length of time and duty required. The Constabulary are of opinion that a license duty ought to be put on gun and shot for killing fish.	27. About 100 a week to the ordinary water-buffs, and 100 to the Inspector.
28. What is the number of boats paid by the Government?	28. The Inspector of Water-buffs receives 400 per annum; the water-buffs from 150 to 200 per annum, according to the length of time and duty required. The Constabulary are of opinion that a license duty ought to be put on gun and shot for killing fish.	28. The Inspector of Balphugan, which is not in the river, except at Balphugan, and some other water-buffs' wages are paid and some other water-buffs' wages are given.
29. Are there any suggestions or proposed alterations with which the Government may be disposed to favour the proprietors with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district, whether as to the rate of license duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	29. The Inspector of Water-buffs receives 400 per annum; the water-buffs from 150 to 200 per annum, according to the length of time and duty required. The Constabulary are of opinion that a license duty ought to be put on gun and shot for killing fish.	29. About 100 a week to the ordinary water-buffs, and 100 to the Inspector.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators

[illegible]

Solutions of Queries sent to District Commissioners		Replies received from Boards of Commissioners.	
COMMISSIONERS		P. INDEPENDENT	P. FISHERY
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Not at all as productive as last year, but, on the contrary, below the average.	1. Not good.	1. Not good.
2. How has the salmon throughout the district been scarce or less productive in 1874 than in 1873, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less. The fish did not show their appearance in the river in their usual abundance.	2. Less productive.	2. Less productive.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the exporters? (This has an influence on price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 4½ to 16.	3. 24 per lb. 14 per lb. 8d. per lb.	3. 24 per lb. 14 per lb. 8d. per lb.
4. What proportion of the salmon captured in your district is exported, and what proportion remains for home consumption?	4. This depends upon the amount captured. The greater part is generally exported.	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of production realized during the present season of 1874, as compared with preceding seasons of 1873?	5. The arrivals of water-buffets hitherto have been from occasional to present position that one has been as good as the other for the whole year. Either from local influences or outside the district the latter reason they assign the water-buffets mostly even report a case of poisoning, and almost the entire production are obtained through the police, who are from time to time impudently to deny. The Government, therefore, preferred receiving the funds of the District, which are small, for the purpose of such precautions, to their failure to be the only effort made within their power of protecting the river.	5. The production was better. More buffets employed in 1874.	5. The production was better. More buffets employed in 1874.
6. How the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district has been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1873?	6. The arrivals of water-buffets hitherto have been from occasional to present position that one has been as good as the other for the whole year. Either from local influences or outside the district the latter reason they assign the water-buffets mostly even report a case of poisoning, and almost the entire production are obtained through the police, who are from time to time impudently to deny. The Government, therefore, preferred receiving the funds of the District, which are small, for the purpose of such precautions, to their failure to be the only effort made within their power of protecting the river.	6. Much less.	6. Much less.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the greatest rivers in your district? What was the greatest spawning month? and where is spawning most? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. About the last of November. December and January. Generally about the 1st of February. About three or four miles above the highest fall of the Salway.	7. About the 1st of November. Examples is the greatest spawning month.	7. About the 1st of November. Examples is the greatest spawning month.
8. At what period of the year is much river in your district, and the first catch taken? When do the salmon begin to run? When are the great fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea? Has the quantity of fry increasing this year been decreasing greater or less than usual?	8. A few months in July. There is no distinction between the period of grilse and other salmon. The last of March. The latter end of April. Rather late.	8. A few in May. In April all spent fish are out of the river. In March Greater.	8. A few in May. In April all spent fish are out of the river. In March Greater.
9. During the season of the fry to the sea, is angling for trout prohibited by any of the populations of fisheries, or is it allowed as during their season, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling for trout is not prohibited, but the capture of fry is. Not much.	9. Angling is not prohibited in the district.	9. Angling is not prohibited in the district.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discovered, or to go down in the stream? and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The fish begin to be discovered in the middle of February or March, and fall fish in the month of October or earlier.	10. Some get discovered in October. Angling is allowed on the November.	10. Some get discovered in October. Angling is allowed on the November.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many small fish have been destroyed hitherto in the middle of February or March, and fall fish in the month of October or earlier?	11. No change.	11. No change.	11. No change.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than hitherto? If so, state particulars.	12. No change.	12. No change.	12. No change.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the spring salmon in the river? Give average weight of salmon and pike in the season 1874, or as far as practicable.	13. None. About 1 lb.	13. The average weight of salmon, 1 lb.	13. The average weight of salmon, 1 lb.
14. Are there any pollution or pollution matters interfering with the river in your district? If so, state the particular ones.	14. None.	14. No.	14. No.
15. Have advances against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Not aware of either increase or diminution.	15. Diminished.	15. Diminished.
16. Where have fish passed been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. None.	16. None.
17. Where would fish pass be expected to be advanced?	17. None required.	17. At Dunmark.	17. At Dunmark.
18. Have prizes been attached to fish-poles, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the 22 Vic. cap. 1, since last Report? and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail race, or both.	18. There is a grant at the tail-race of Lodge Mills. No grant at head race.	18. At Coughtry.	18. At Coughtry.
19. What notices and nature of prohibitions have been adopted, as well as other than those prescribed by the Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. None.	19. None.	19. None.
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1874?	20. None.	20. None.	20. None.
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Commissioners during the year 1874?	21. The Commissioners' solicitor presented in four cases instituted by police.	21. John O'Connell, for using a net, carried out and used 24, the nature of which was given to the water-buffet.	21. John O'Connell, for using a net, carried out and used 24, the nature of which was given to the water-buffet.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for breach of laws instituted by others, stating whether by Commissioners or other persons, during 1874?	22. Four by the constabulary at Rosneath, Dalnacraig, and Dalnacraig; one by the constabulary of Union Mills.	22. Three by the police, for using gill, carried out and used 24 each, since given to police.	22. Three by the police, for using gill, carried out and used 24 each, since given to police.
23. Are there any new modes of taking fish salmon adapted to your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. One once the River for a short period. Two have been employed upon the "loose" river. The latter party supported by funds at our disposal, partly by private subscription.	23. None.	23. None.
24. What is the number of water-buffets employed by Commissioners?	24. One last year.	24. Two, by the End of Beary.	24. Two, by the End of Beary.
25. What is the number employed in districts by private individuals?	25. Three to four months previously.	25. From June to the 1st of March.	25. From June to the 1st of March.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. Two or three near Rosneath. See query 25.	26. 10 per week.	26. 10 per week.
27. Are there any regulations or instructions towards poachers? If so, when, and how made?	27. None.	27. None.	27. None.
28. What is the rate of wages paid by the Commissioners?	28. None.	28. None.	28. None.
29. Are there any regulations or general observations with which the Commissioners may be expected to observe the law, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of license duty now taking against or other matters?	29. Would strongly urge that if possible the police might be rendered more effective in the prevention of poaching, especially when, as here, the fisheries are altogether of a public nature, and, therefore, as such entitled to such protection as other public rights. Are aware that parties of poachers going out at night to force under the current of water-buffets ineffective through fear of violence. Buffets have been used as to give them some, but to this we object. See in other mode of effective protection but through the police force.	29. None.	29. None.

REMARKS FROM Boards of Conservators--continued.

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Substance of Queries sent to Boards of Conservators.	Reply received from Boards of Conservators.	
	1. GARDAY.	12. BROADBENT.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Satisfactory.	1. Not so favorable.
2. Has the state of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1874 than in 1873, and in what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive. Caught 145 the season. Captured less throughout the whole district.	2. Less.
3. What was the average value obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price paid for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 10d. per lb. to 1d. per lb. 10d. per lb.	3. About 1d.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion produced by home consumption?	4. Almost nine-tenths exported, the remaining tenth sold at home.	4. Almost all exported.
5. What has been the amount of production rendered during the present (last) season of 1874, as compared with preceding seasons of 1873?	5. Fully greater.	5. Much the same.
6. How the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1873?	6. About a sixth less.	6. Not so great.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. About the 20th November. December. Towards the end of January. Most important spawning rivers are Clunisherry and Broadbent, Clunisherry, Moun, and Gung.	7. 10th November. October, December. About 23 January.
8. At what period of the year do the salmon begin to rise in the river? and when does the great fish well out of the river? and when does the great fish begin to go to sea? How the quantity of fry ascending the river been obviously greater or less than usual?	8. Early in February 15th May. 20th April. In May. Greater than in 1873, and about as average as former years.	8. Latter end of April. June. April. March and April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is anything for them prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Strictly prohibited in fishing. Very little destruction to fry in this district.	9. Not prohibited. No fishing carried on.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get heavy in the scales, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Middle of August. 10th September.	10. September.
11. Have you means to suppose that many good fish have been destroyed by the salmon in the months of February or March, and still fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. None. Fourth part caught in October still.	11. Very few.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than last season? If so, state particulars.	12. None.	12. —
13. Do you suppose there is any increase in the average size of the spring salmon or the yearling? Give average weight of salmon and pike in the season 1874, as far as practicable.	13. Continuing increase in weight of spring fish. About 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	13. 12 to 14 lbs. 8 to 9 lbs.
14. Are there any regulations or police matter relating the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cases.	14. None.	14. —
15. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	15. Diminished.	15. Diminished.
16. Where have fish passes been built, and by whom, since last Report?	16. None.	16. —
17. Where would fish passes be practicable and advantageous?	17. None of any importance require.	17. —
18. Have grates been attached to mill heads, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the 22nd Act, and, if so, specify the particular cases, and whether at head or tail race, or both.	18. Yes. At Messrs. Palmer's tail-race, Newbarnmouth tail and head race, Bag Factory and Martin Mill tail-race, Albert's bridge.	18. —
19. What instances and nature of prosecutions have been adopted at mills, other than those prescribed by the late Act, to prevent the destruction of fish, since last Report?	19. Millions appointed on water-bailiffs.	19. —
20. Where and by whom have fixed engines been used in 1874?	20. —	20. —
21. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1874?	21. —	21. Fishing without license; one convicted, £1. with 2d. costs, paid. Four salmon, standing with withdrawal, paying expenses by masters of High-trout.
22. Can you give a list of prosecutions for fishery offences instituted by others, stating whether by Constabulary or other persons, during 1874?	22. —	22. —
23. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, what are they, and where used?	23. None.	23. —
24. What is the number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservators?	24. About the same as last year.	24. Twenty-eight.
25. What is the number employed in districts by private individuals?	25. Considerably over 200.	25. Sixteen.
26. For what length of time employed?	26. About sixty all the year round, and the others twenty days each.	26. Five all the year, others for short season.
27. Are there any proprietors who contribute towards protection? If so, where and how much?	27. Messrs. Miller and Co. over 6000, Sir Arthur Guinness 500, the Clunish and Moun.	27. William Macpherson, Biddart, Lord J. Brown, Lockhart, J. A. McDowell, Smith, M. Hart, Dwyer.
28. What is the rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. 22 to 200.	28. From 2s to 20 10s.
29. Are there any regulations or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to forward the Department, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district—whether as to the rate of license duty upon fishing engines or other matters?	29. None.	29. —

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

Reports received from Boards of Conservators.		
20th. BATHURST.	15. BATHURST.	15. BATHURST.
1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.
2. No loss. Disturbance attributed to the wholesale poaching which was carried on the river at three poaching posts—particularly on the Bellpenny and Ovensmore rivers.	2. Not so productive. Disturbance attributed to the weather in the early part of the season.	2. About the same.
3. No. 1st per lb. 2s. 2nd per lb. 7d. per lb.	3. Cannot say 2s. per lb. 5d. per lb.	3. Turfing prices, from 2s. down to 5d. per lb. Can not say.
4. All exported.	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost all exported.
5. With the same, except that the Conservatory seem to take a more lively interest in protection than heretofore. This is particularly the case regarding the Bellpenny River, where poaching is most largely carried through the advocacy and connivance of the present Constable at Bellpenny and the men under his charge.	5. By Conservators in 1915, 2547 lb., and this year, 4129 lb. The losses of May 1915 being some 2500 or 2700 lb. Loss, towards the "Bellpenny" and "Bellpenny" Rivers, some 500 lb. and the "Ovensmore" towards the "Belly" River, some 210 lb.	5. Rather better.
6. Each gross.	6. Not so good.	6. Much the same.
7. The latter end of November, December and January. Over towards the end of January, however is particular.	7. The end of October, November and December. At Bedford, Ovensmore, Taborbury, Bellpenny, Curry, Tabor, Boley, and Bathurst are the most important spawning districts.	7. 1st of November. The last fortnight in December, in January. In the upper tributaries.
8. Ovensmore Lake, 15th February. Jena, March, April and May. About the same.	8. "May," February, "Belly," June, "Bathurst" and "Bellpenny," September. Not in any quantity in 1st May. Nearly all in April. April and May. Much the same as last year.	8. Edge River, January, Mullandare River, April, Dromedary River, March. May, April, April and May. Much the same.
9. Yes, in the Ovensmore River. No destruction of by fish traps.	9. Angling for trout is prohibited by a by-law of the Conservators during the months of April and May, otherwise much destruction would be done in the fry in January.	9. Not prohibited; 24th or no destruction of fry.
10. Towards the end of September. The tidal or hazy weather is of opinion that the present season for angling is good, while those of the upper rivers are not so good, because the season should be extended to the end of November.	10. In August in the "May," in the other rivers in September and October. The general opinion is that angling should continue as at present from 1st February to 15th September.	10. In the inland waters fish begin to get diseased in May. The present season for angling is considered fair.
11. No. Angling in October is prohibited by by-law.	11. Yes.	11. Not many, well protected. Angling in October stopped.
12. Not aware of any change having taken place.	12. No.	12. No change observed.
13. None beyond 1915. From 18 to 22 lb.	13. There is an increase in the weight of spring salmon. None in ponds or grills. Probable weight of spring salmon, 50 to 11 lb.; ponds or grills about 24 lb.	13. An increase in spring fish. Ponds about the same.
14. None whatever.	14. None.	14. None.
15. Dismissed.	15. Increased in some districts, decreased in others.	15. Dismissed.
16. None.	16. None.	16. None.
17. No more of any being required.	17. Upon the Clyde River.	17. None required.
18. Yes. The waters of a mill on the Ovensmore River were presented to the Conservators in January, 1915, and consisted of two grates at the head and tail race drains. The grates at the head through which the water flows are in good order.	18. Almost to all.	18. All where required.
19. None.	19. None.	19. None.
20. Mr. John Little, head draft note, Bellpenny and Ovensmore rivers. William Petrie, draft note, Ovensmore River. Robert Elliot, bag and draft note, on the Ovensmore at Achill.	20. Same as last year.	20. William Petrie, two draft notes, Edge River; Elliot, one draft note, Dromedary River; 24th, bag and draft note; J. Hennes, one bag and draft note, Mullandare.
21. No reply to next query.	21. Nearly all the prosecutions in this district are done by Mr. Little, manager of the May Fishery.	21. Cannot give list.
22. Yes. Two by water-bellies, two by Conservators, one by Clerk of Conservators.	22. By the Conservators. Three at Bedford, and one at Bathurst, all the parties convicted; but in each case a recommended has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant for resolution of the Bench, which, it is stated so, will have the effect of making the Conservators serious in taking further trouble about making prosecutions, which would be most injurious to the Fishery interests in this district.	22. Several.
23. No.	23. Yes.	23. None.
24. Twenty-five.	24. Upon the Clyde River.	24. Twenty-five.
25. Cannot give number.	25. None for the last few years.	25. About thirty.
26. The most of the water-bellies employed by Conservators are for the close season, and a few for the open season.	26. 100.	26. Mostly employed during the close season, and a few in the open season.
27. Yes, chiefly in open season. On Ovensmore River by Mr. Little, Ovensmore River by D. O'Donnell, Bellpenny River by George O'Connell, and the other rivers by Mr. J. O'Donnell, and on the Ovensmore River by Mr. Kennedy.	27. November, December and January for the salmon; April and May for the fry, some for the whole year.	27. Twenty-six bellies employed by Mr. Petrie for close season in Ovensmore River; twenty-five by O'Donnell, Cooper, Bellpenny Fishery; four by O'Connell, Ovensmore Lake, and four by Mr. O'Donnell, Ovensmore Lake and Dromedary River.
28. From 21st to 22nd, according to the nature and extent of their duty.	28. From 21st to 22nd.	28. From 21st down to 22nd.
29. No.	29. That because on draft note should be so much per 100 yards.	29. None.

English received from Board of Conservation.

Substance of Question asked in Report of Conservation.	12. BALTIMORE.	14. ANNAPOLIS.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Has the state of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1914 than in 1913, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Less productive.	2. In some parts of district more productive—the spawning season being better; in other parts, less productive. The depletion of Patuxent tributary caused by recent flood has been.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 10 to 15 c. per lb. In Oct. 10.	3. About 10 c. per lb. At commencement of season, 10, and 15 c. per lb. Lowest price, 10.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost all exported, this year for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of production averaged during the present close season of 1914, as compared with preceding season of 1913?	5. Much the same.	5. Much the same as in former years. Occasional a few extra hauls have been reported during close season.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the stream in your district been greater or less in comparison with preceding year, 1913?	6. Less.	6. Greater than for some years past.
7. What has been the amount of production averaged during the present close season of 1914, as compared with preceding season of 1913?	7. Much the same.	7. Much the same as in former years. Occasional a few extra hauls have been reported during close season.
8. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the stream in your district been greater or less in comparison with preceding year, 1913?	8. Less.	8. Greater than for some years past.
9. During the season of the fry to the sea, is angling the most profitable by way of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during three months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Prohibited in the River. Not much destruction of fry.	9. Not prohibited, unless at Duckery River and Otter Creek. Few fish at this season, and not much destruction of fry.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discovered, so to get heavy in capture, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. Discovered in August. The angling in River is from May to September; in Down, January to September; in Duff, June to October.	10. In August. The general opinion seems to be in favor of the present season for angling. Mr. Russell, the manager of the Otter Creek fishery, reports that angling should be prohibited by 1st October.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many small fish have been destroyed in the month of February or March, and tell fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Not now.	11. No.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the price of the salmon when the salmon in your district is in full order, whether earlier or later than hitherto? If so, state particulars.	12. No change.	12. No particular change observed. Salmon are in full order in the early part of the season.
13. Is there any increase in the average size of the fry to the sea or the yearling. Give average weight of salmon and pike in the season 1914, in lb. or pounds?	13. No change.	13. No increase. Average weight of salmon from 12 lb. to 15 lb., and of pike from 1 to 2 lb. in 1914.
14. Are there any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	14. None, except the water.	14. Not aware of any.
15. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	15. None, except the water.	15. Not aware of any.
16. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	16. None, except the water.	16. Not aware of any.
17. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	17. None, except the water.	17. Not aware of any.
18. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	18. None, except the water.	18. Not aware of any.
19. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	19. None, except the water.	19. Not aware of any.
20. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	20. None, except the water.	20. Not aware of any.
21. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	21. None, except the water.	21. Not aware of any.
22. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	22. None, except the water.	22. Not aware of any.
23. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	23. None, except the water.	23. Not aware of any.
24. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	24. None, except the water.	24. Not aware of any.
25. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	25. None, except the water.	25. Not aware of any.
26. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	26. None, except the water.	26. Not aware of any.
27. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	27. None, except the water.	27. Not aware of any.
28. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	28. None, except the water.	28. Not aware of any.
29. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	29. None, except the water.	29. Not aware of any.
30. Have you any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	30. None, except the water.	30. Not aware of any.
31. Can you give a list of the prescriptions instituted by the Conservation during the year 1914?	31. The Proprietors of the New Fishery, one strike per River; one, do,	

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators—continued.

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APPENDIX, No. 14.—ABSTRACT OF STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.—concluded.

Statement of Questions asked by Boards of Conservators.	Reply received from Boards of Conservators.	Reply received from Boards of Conservators.
17th. Devonshire.	17th. Devonshire.	17th. Devonshire.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district?	1. Satisfactory.	1. Satisfactory.
2. Has there been salmon caught in the district between the last production in 1874 and in 1875, and in what is attributed the success or otherwise?	2. Slightly increased as far as salmon to net fishing. Angling was so productive, as, owing to continuous drought, fish could not get up.	2. About the same as an average.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season?	3. Not over 10s. 2d. per lb. of weight.	3. Is 10s. Is 10s. 10s.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion produced for home consumption?	4. Almost the entire is exported. Some consumption is for the coast, and drinking steadily.	4. About nine-tenths sent to Dublin and Belfast, and one-tenth sold for home consumption.
5. What has been the amount of production recorded during the present (last season of 1874), as compared with preceding season of 1873?	5. Very fair. A number of water-birds, who had been classified for want of food, having been plentiful, the funds of the district having increased. Each season is also given to it is obtained by the Coast-guard and Constabulary.	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the river in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1874?	6. The supply of breeding fish is gradually increasing every year. The season it is very large.	6. About the same.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months and what is spawning over and generally what are the most important spawning grounds?	7. About the middle of September, closing in the middle of November. All the tributaries of the River and its branches are excellent spawning rivers.	7. In the first part of October and November, the period is from the first of November to the first of December. In the first of November and the first of December, the greatest spawning months are November and December. In all the rivers north of this in Devon and Cornwall, the greatest spawning months are November and December. The most important spawning beds are as follows, viz.—On the River, at Devon, Gwynne, Dunscombe, Bideford, and Looe. On the River, at Bideford, Bideford, Wood, Devon, Henscombe, Cornhill, Looe, and Looe. On the River, at Bideford, Bideford, Wood, Devon, Henscombe, Cornhill, Looe, and Looe.
8. At what period of the year do most river fish come to the principal rivers? What are the speed fish out of the river and when does the speed fish of the river get to sea? What is the quantity of fish descending the river, has it been, generally, greater or less than usual?	8. At the opening of the season. Early in June. First week in April. April and May. Very large quantities of fish were taken in the river.	8. In the first part of October and November, the period is from the first of November to the first of December. In the first of November and the first of December, the greatest spawning months are November and December. In all the rivers north of this in Devon and Cornwall, the greatest spawning months are November and December. The most important spawning beds are as follows, viz.—On the River, at Devon, Gwynne, Dunscombe, Bideford, and Looe. On the River, at Bideford, Bideford, Wood, Devon, Henscombe, Cornhill, Looe, and Looe.
9. During the season of the fish to the sea, is angling too much prohibited by any of the proprietors, fishermen, or at all events, as during those months, and does much destruction of fish take place?	9. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	9. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
10. About the middle of July. The general opinion is that the season is over too late and continues too late in this district.	10. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	10. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
11. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	11. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	11. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
12. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	12. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	12. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
13. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	13. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	13. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
14. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	14. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	14. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
15. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	15. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	15. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
16. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	16. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	16. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
17. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	17. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	17. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
18. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	18. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	18. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
19. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	19. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	19. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
20. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	20. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	20. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
21. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	21. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	21. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
22. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	22. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	22. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
23. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	23. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	23. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
24. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	24. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	24. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
25. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	25. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	25. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
26. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	26. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	26. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
27. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	27. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	27. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.
28. Has there been much mischief done in this way, lately, increasing vigilance is provided in checking the poacher?	28. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.	28. No prohibition as a rule, and consequently good sport.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

APPENDIX,
No. 15.

LIST of STONE WEIRS in Ireland for SALMON FISHING, with their Breadth, and the size of the Queen's Gap or share maintained therein respectively.

Fishery District.	NAME OF		Breadth of Stream.	Size of Queen's Gap (measured by joining of 25 & 27 Vins. & 134)	Comments.
	River.	Weir.			
Belmont.	Beaumont.	Beaumont.	about 68 ft.	10 ft.	Not used.
	Am or Erins.	Ashbough.	" 60 ft.	No gap.	Do.
Bagen.	Oreanmont.	Oreanmont.	" 425 ft.	No gap.	Do.
	Mucklin.	Mucklin.	" 34 ft.	No gap.	Do.
Belton.	Newport.	Newport.	180 ft.	"	Gap 15 feet 10 inches. Not used.
	Do.	Do.	241 ft.	No gap.	Do. 24 feet 2 inches.
Bigo.	Do.	Do.	205 ft.	11 ft.	Do. 20 feet 7 inches, weir not used.
	Do.	Do.	422 ft.	No gap.	Not used. A fishing mill-dam.
Bullockstown.	Beaumont.	Beaumont.	63 ft.	No gap.	Gap 6 feet 10 inches.
	Do.	Do.	"	"	A fishing mill-dam.
Burren.	Do.	Do.	about 165 ft.	No gap.	Not used.
	Do.	Do.	" 82 ft.	No gap.	Do.
Colebrook.	Do.	The Outing of Colebrook.	425 ft.	15 ft.	A fishing mill-dam. Pass, 20 feet in breadth, opened.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	220 ft.	No gap.	Gap 12 feet 8 inches. Not used.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	248 ft.	22 ft.	Do. 24 feet.
	Do.	Do.	306 ft.	14 and 35	Do. 18 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	224 ft.	No gap.	Do. 16 feet.
	Do.	Do.	188 ft.	No gap.	Two Gaps of 6 feet each.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	211 ft.	No gap.	Gap 20 feet. Not used.
	Do.	Do.	145 ft.	No gap.	Gap 14 ft. Not used.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	about 180 ft.	No gap.	Do. 20 feet. Not used.
	Do.	Do.	128 ft.	No gap.	Do. 18 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	173 ft.	22 ft.	Do. 60 feet.
	Do.	Do.	95 ft.	28 ft.	Do. 70 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	29 ft.	68 ft.	Do. 65 feet.
	Do.	Do.	35 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 47 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	176 ft.	47 ft.	Do. 47 feet.
	Do.	Do.	55 ft.	No gap.	Do. 6 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	245 ft.	No gap.	Do. 25 feet 6 inches.
	Do.	Do.	485 ft.	No gap.	A fishing mill-dam. Not used.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	190 ft.	No gap.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	275 ft.	No gap.	Do.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	114 ft.	No gap.	Gap 11 feet 6 inches.
	Do.	Do.	168 ft.	No gap.	Gap 16 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	under 45 ft.	No gap.	Extension of weekly close season from noon on Friday to noon on Monday instead of gap, stream being under 45 feet—25 & 27 Vins. & 134, & 11.
	Do.	Do.	240 ft.	21 ft.	Gap 68 feet.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	285 ft.	15 ft.	Do. 20 feet 7 inches.
	Do.	Do.	225 ft.	No gap.	Do. 22 feet. Not used.
Doylestown.	Do.	Do.	205 ft.	No gap.	Do. 15 feet. Not used.
	Do.	Do.	14 ft.	No gap.	Do. 3 feet. Not used.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and

[illegible]

From the 2nd section of the 90th & 7th Vts., s. 114, requires dogs shall not be fewer than 100 days Chase season in each February for a fully grown dog—By the 20th section of the 90th & 7th Vts., s. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be taken for or taken in any way, except by hook and line, between all of the month on Saturday morning and all of the month on the following Monday morning.

Fishes in the different Districts in Ireland.

Fresh Water.	Angling with Green Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Dates of first change.	No. and Name of District.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and last day of Jan., both days inclusive.	18th Oct. 1874.	1. Dublin.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 14th March, both days inclusive.	25th Dec. 1873.	2. Wickford.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	23rd Nov. 1874.	3. Waterford.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	19th Dec. 1879.	4. Limerick.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and last day of Feb., both days inclusive.	18th June, 1872.	5. Cork.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Nov. and 14th March, both days inclusive.	23rd Jan. 1873.	6. Shillburne.
Same as Table.	15th October and 31st March, both days inclusive.	1st Nov. and last day of Feb., both days inclusive.	23rd Jan. 1873.	6. Bantry.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	26th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Maline, Lanes, Carrs, and Tinaherin.	7th Feb. 1886.	9. Kinsale.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Maline and Tinaherin, 26th Sept. to 1st March.	26th April, 1879.	7. Kilarney.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Lanes, Carrs, and Tinaherin, 26th Sept. and 1st Feb.		
Same as Table.*	Same as Netting.	Between 1st Oct. and 31st Jan., both inclusive, save Carrs and Maline Rivers and Tinaherin, and save in all rivers netting into the sea, between Long Road and Paps Head, and between Bannock Head and Killybeg.	13th Oct. 1874.	8. Limerick.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	For Carrs and Tinaherin, 1st Oct. and 14th March, for Maline and Tinaherin, 1st Oct. and 31st Jan., between Long Road and Paps Head, and between Bannock Head and Killybeg, all mid days inclusive.	25th Dec. 1871.	9. Galway.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Between 15th Oct. and 31st Jan., save in Carrs and Paps Head Rivers, between 1st Nov. and 1st Jan., all mid days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10. Ballinacree.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 31st Jan., save in Loughlinch and Camowilly Rivers—between 1st Nov. and 26th June, all mid days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10. Ballinacree.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Burrisboro's, Ovensboro's, and Moun- tain, and Ovensboro's and Ballymore Rivers, between 1st Oct. and 31st Jan., remainder of district, 1st Oct. and 26th April, all mid days inclusive.	1st June, 1872.	10. Ballymore.
Between 1st August and 31st January, save Fallowfield and Ballymore Rivers, which is between 1st September and 31st May, all mid days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	Between 26th Sept. and 31st Jan., Loughlinch and Ballymore Rivers, 1st Oct. and 31st May, all mid days inclusive.	19th Dec., 1870.	11. Ballinacree.
Between 26th August and 31st February, both mid days inclusive.	Same as Netting in fresh water.	1st Oct. and 31st Jan., save 26th Sept. of Ballymore River between 1st Oct. and 31st Dec., and in Donnell's River and Ballymore Loughlinch, 26th Oct. and 31st Jan., all mid days inclusive.	24th April, 1871.	12. Sligo.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	Between 15th Oct. and last day of Feb., save Ballymore, Bannock, and Carrs Rivers; Bannock River, 1st Oct. and last day of Jan.; Bannock, 1st Oct. and 31st Dec., and Carrs River, 1st Oct. and last day Feb., all mid days inclusive.	24th Nov. 1871.	13. Ballyshannon.
Between 26th August and last day of February.	Between 15th Aug. and 26th Sept. Lanes, same as Netting; Carrs or Bannock, same as Netting.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb. Lanes, 1st Nov. and 1st Feb. Carrs or Bannock, 1st Nov. and last day of Feb., both days inclusive.	2nd Sept. 1855. 23rd Feb. 1874. 23rd Nov., 1874.	14. Loughlinch.
Same as Table.	26th September and 18th April.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	27th Jan. 1862.	15. Loughlinch.
15th August and 1st March.	26th Sept. and 18th March.	26th Oct. and 18th March, both days inclusive.	15th Dec. 1856. 31st Mar. 1871.	16. Ovensboro's.
Do. Do.	26th Sept. and 18th March.	1st Nov. and 1st Feb.	15th Dec. 1856.	16. Ballymore.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	15th Sept. and 31st Jan., both days inclusive.	26th Dec. 1871.	17. Drogheda.
Same as Table.	Same as Netting.	1st Oct. and 31st March, save in Annaghmore, Glyde, and Doe Rivers.	8th July, 1872.	17. Drogheda.
		In Annaghmore, Glyde, and Doe Rivers, between 1st Sept. and 31st Jan., all mid days inclusive.		17. Drogheda.

* One license for fixed engine for the capture of fish, between the 26th January and 1st Feb., save in the River Carrs, which is between the 31st January and 1st Feb., and in all other rivers in the Loughlinch District between the 26th January and 1st Feb. in years following.

† One license for fixed engine for the capture of fish, between the 15th day of January and 31st May, both days inclusive.

‡ Fishes taken by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, between 31st October and 1st February.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

District.	1. Saloon Beds.	2. Cross Lanes.	3. Shop Huts.	4. Profit Huts.	5. Public Huts.	6. Trained Men Hut- Houses.	7. P.O. Huts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dabha,	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2. Waford,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
3. Waford,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
4. Lomora,	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
5. Cook,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
6. Kibbawon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
7. Bantay,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
8. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
9. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
10. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
11. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
12. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
13. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
14. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
15. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
16. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
17. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
18. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
19. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
20. Kinnara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BARRIS of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1875.										1875. Amount of Licence Duty.	1876. Duty received on the Low Valuation.	1877. Total Amount received.	1878. Total Amount received.
	1. Saloon Beds.	2. Cross Lanes.	3. Shop Huts.	4. Profit Huts.	5. Public Huts.	6. Trained Men Hut- Houses.	7. P.O. Huts.	8. Bag Huts.	9. P.O. Huts.	10. P.O. Huts.				
1. Dabha,	21	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150 10 0	150 10 0	150 10 0	150 10 0
2. Waford,	71	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	184 0 0	184 0 0	184 0 0	184 0 0
3. Waford,	150	17	250	55	87	1	1	1	1	1	1,022 0 0	1,022 0 0	1,022 0 0	1,022 0 0
4. Lomora,	212	14	81	7	87	1	1	1	1	1	689 10 0	689 10 0	689 10 0	689 10 0
5. Cook,	226	2	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	539 0 0	539 0 0	539 0 0	539 0 0
6. Kibbawon,	19	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0
7. Bantay,	17	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0
8. Kinnara,	40	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84 10 0	84 10 0	84 10 0	84 10 0
9. Kinnara,	66	2	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
10. Kinnara,	216	30	30	73	110	1	1	1	1	1	2,032 10 0	2,032 10 0	2,032 10 0	2,032 10 0
11. Kinnara,	142	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0	579 0 0
12. Kinnara,	40	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0
13. Kinnara,	26	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
14. Kinnara,	91	2	20	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0
15. Kinnara,	26	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0
16. Kinnara,	121	16	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0	578 0 0
17. Kinnara,	64	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	178 0 0	178 0 0	178 0 0	178 0 0
18. Kinnara,	70	5	30	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	338 0 0	338 0 0	338 0 0	338 0 0
19. Kinnara,	201	1	121	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	774 0 0	774 0 0	774 0 0	774 0 0
20. Kinnara,	102	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	403 10 0	403 10 0	403 10 0	403 10 0
21. Kinnara,	24	7	2	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	384 10 0	384 10 0	384 10 0	384 10 0
22. Kinnara,	20	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Total,	3,064	110	2,386	700	1,124	33	22	40	40	40	8,513 0 0	8,513 0 0	8,513 0 0	8,513 0 0

The estimate of the average number of

Saloon Beds, . . . 1 man.
Cross Lanes, . . . 2 men.
Shop Huts, . . . 4 do.

Profit Huts, . . . 6 men.
Public Huts, . . . 2 do.
Trained Men Hut-Houses, . . 5 do.

P.O. Huts, . . . 2 men.
Bag Huts, . . . 4 do.

No. 17.
on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1874.

[illegible]No. 18.
COMPARATIVES for the Years 1873 and 1874.

Account.	Number and Description of Licenses sold in 1914.																1914. Amount of Tobacco Duty.	1914. Percentage of Pure Leaf Tobacco.	1914. Total Amount received.	1914. Ave. Price per Ct. of Tobacco employed.	Increase or Decrease between 1913 and 1914.			
	1. Saline Brine.	2. Other Brine.	3. Soap Brine.	4. Dead Salt.	5. Dead Brine.	6. 3 pounds of Soda for 100 lbs.	7. White Brine.	8. Bag Brine.	9. For Sale.	10. Saline Brine.	11. Dead Brine.	12. For Sale, Crk. Br.	13. Dead Brine.	14. For Sale, Crk. Br.	15. For Sale, Crk. Br.	16. For Sale, Crk. Br.					Increase in Amount.	Decrease in Amount.	Decrease in Number employed.	Decrease in Number employed.
1	100	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 0 0	100 0 0	385	30 10 0	13	-		
2	100	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255 35 0	309 18 0	456	68 15 0	59	-		
3	299	10 000	50 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190 10 0	3,280 10 0	1,021	198 10 0	265	-		
4	302	6 74	-	112	8 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	797 0 0	40 10 0	777 10 0	662	60 0 0	303	-	
5	308	3	-	60	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	837 0 0	-	937 0 0	609	-	18 0 0	-	
6	0	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0 0	-	59 0 0	195	-	0 0 0	7	
7	13	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 0 0	-	52 0 0	91	-	1 0 0	26	
8	32	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	89 10 0	4 0 0	92 10 0	139	-	22 0 0	-	
9	306	2	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385 0 0	-	395 0 0	525	18 0 0	-	59	
10	302	38 50	69 124	-	16	-	-	-	31 1	8 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,980 10 0	-	3,980 12 0	3,301	11 0 0	-	59	
11	170	0	-	10	-	0	-	-	-	-	0 10	-	-	-	-	-	308 0 0	94 0 0	397 0 0	394	18 10 0	-	39	
12	0	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 0 0	-	101 0 0	168	-	0 0 0	-	
13	37	-	-	10	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104 0 0	-	104 0 0	180	0 0 0	-	9	
14	0	1	-	22	-	-	-	0	-	-	7 10	-	-	-	-	-	900 0 0	-	900 0 0	438	24 0 0	-	41	
15	35	-	-	19	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06 0 0	-	06 0 0	141	4 0 0	-	-	
16	99	0	-	41	-	-	2	-	-	1	4 10	-	-	-	-	-	537 0 0	142 10 0	479 10 0	450	-	0 1 0	-	
17	0	-	-	15	14	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	301 0 0	7 0	308 0 0	393	18 0 0	-	47	
18	77	5	-	11	20	-	0 4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418 0 0	20 0	503 0 0	470	35 0 0	-	50	
19	118	-	-	109	2	14	-	0	-	-	-	4 10	-	07	-	-	658 0 0	348 0 0	903 0 0	1,021	-	27 0 0	-	
20	55	-	-	28	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213 0 0	20 0	301 0 0	408	19 30 0	-	8	
21	54	0	0	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 4	-	30	-	-	-	290 10 0	-	299 10 0	408	-	0 0 0	-	
22	40	-	-	30	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	183 0 0	10 0 0	105 0 0	218	28 0 0	-	68	
23	100	90 000	70 000	-	64	50 45	-	48	3	60 20	0 60	4	5,775	0 0	602	3 0	5,415 0 0	11,081	475 1 0	94 0 0	740	209		

With employment in mind, we can follow some

Pike, 1000, . . . 4 men. Head mace, . . . 1 man. Cox, 1000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 12000, 14000, 16000, 18000, 20000, 22000, 24000, 26000, 28000, 30000, 32000, 34000, 36000, 38000, 40000, 42000, 44000, 46000, 48000, 50000, 52000, 54000, 56000, 58000, 60000, 62000, 64000, 66000, 68000, 70000, 72000, 74000, 76000, 78000, 80000, 82000, 84000, 86000, 88000, 90000, 92000, 94000, 96000, 98000, 100000.	Gey, Eye, 4000, . . . 2 men. Sweepers, . . . 4 do.	Onghill, . . . 1 man. Lorry on France Site, 1 do.
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* Figures in parentheses denote the 1974 over 1973—1993 124 364

ANNUAL, No. 19.—Amount of License Dues received for the different Fishing Regions for the Year 1914, in each District.

District.	High Water.	Low Water.	Day Rate.	Dark Rate.	Fish Rate.	Voluntary Rate or Bait License for Light.	Fish Rate.	Day Rate.	Fish Rate.	Day Rate.	Fish Rate.	Dark Rate.	Day Rate.	Dark Rate.	Day Rate.	Dark Rate.	Day Rate.
1 Dorset,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
2 Wiltshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
3 Hampshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
4 Sussex,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
5 Kent,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
6 Middlesex,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
7 Surrey,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
8 Essex,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
9 Bedfordshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
10 Lincolnshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
11 Derbyshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
12 Nottinghamshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
13 Leicestershire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
14 Northamptonshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
15 Rutlandshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
16 Cambridgeshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
17 Huntingdonshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
18 Bedfordshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
19 Hertfordshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
20 Essex,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
21 Kent,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
22 Surrey,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
23 Middlesex,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
24 Wiltshire,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
25 Dorset,	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Total,	1000 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 20.

TABLE showing the Total Amount realized and the Increase and Decrease in the Amounts received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1874, inclusive.

Years from 1903 to 1905.		Amount received for License Duty.	Increase over preceding year.	Decrease under preceding year.	Years from 1912 to 1913.	Amount received for License Duty.	Increase over preceding year.	Decrease under preceding year.
1903	1904	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1912	1913	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1903	1903	8,999 7 0			1912	1913	6,798 6 4	
1904	1904	7,991 15 0	1,008 7 0		1913	1913	7,541 13 4	743 6 0
1905	1905	8,575 18 0	584 0 0	270 18 4	1914	1914	6,900 13 9	641 7 0
1906	1906	7,398 9 0	379 10 0		1915	1915	6,998 1 0	102 3 0
1907	1907	7,217 9 0	218 13 4		1916	1916	6,063 14 0	42 13 0
1908	1908	7,338 19 0		263 9 0	1917	1917	6,778 0 0	269 13 0

INCREASE IN LICENSE DUTY SINCE 1883, \$2,408 14. 56.

Appendix, No. 21.

LIST of RIVERS, the MOUTHS of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-six in number.

LEVIN 22 of 3 & 6 Yle, c. 100, enacts "That where the branch of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the inland portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever (here and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits hereof) to place or erect any stake weir or fixed net within one statute mile, seaward, countwards, or inwards, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44-13-13 & 14 Vt., c. 88, enacted "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to take, draw, or catch any fish for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of said river is less than half a mile seaward, within a quarter of a mile distant measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limit as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or catch any fish for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile towards, or along the coast from the mouth of said river."

¹¹ "Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as defined."

[illegible]

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st December, 1874.

District.	Place affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Belfast Lough.	Lough of Belfast.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	27th November, 1869.
Doña.	Doña.	Prohibiting trawling in certain part of.	27th November, 1869.
Lough Swilly.	Lough Swilly.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling.	2nd December, 1869.
Ballyvaughan.	Beach River.	Repealing the definition of the estuary of.	28th February, 1873.
Sligo.	Sligo River.	Prohibiting searching.	1st March, 1870.
Killybegs.	Fishing weir in Waterfall River.	Regulating the width between the bars or rails of the weir, and of the lock, or the up-stream side of the house or stile in said weir.	7th March, 1870.
Bantry.	Tidal portions of rivers.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot.	7th March, 1870.
Komane River.	Komane River.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Komane.	13th March, 1870.
Balla.	River Moy.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot.	31st May, 1870.
Doña.	Chooaghmore or Palmestown River.	Re-defining the mouth and estuary of.	15th June, 1870.
Waterford.	River Corack (above Waterfall Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	7th July, 1873.
Coleraine.	District.	Prohibiting searching.	17th October, 1873.
Wexford.	Dunrywater and River Denny.	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	24th October, 1870.
Doña.	Potter River.	Doña.	24th October, 1870.
Limerick.	River Blackwater.	Limiting the length of drift nets to 250 yards.	2nd November, 1870.
Donagh Bay.	Donagh Bay.	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; save as far as it relates to lower Bay.	25th November, 1870.
Limerick.	Fergus River.	Prohibiting the use of drift nets.	25th December, 1870.
Balla.	May River.	Prohibiting angling for trout in April and May.	31st February, 1871.
Ballyvaughan.	Ross River.	Permitting nets of 1 inch mesh in tidalway.	12th February, 1871.
Killybegs.	Waterfall River.	Prohibiting netting in certain places and at certain times.	18th February, 1871.
Coleraine.	Lough Neagh.	Permitting gillies to be taken by trawled nets of 1 inch from 1st February to 31st October.	20th February, 1871.
Londonderry.	Lough Foyle and tidal parts of river.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot.	28th February, 1871.
Limerick.	Malpas River.	Prohibiting use of nets above railway bridge below Ahee.	1st March, 1871.
Sligo.	Lough Doon.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from knot to knot.	24th March, 1871.
Cork.	Lee River.	Prohibiting use of nets in South Channel.	21st April, 1871.
Londonderry.	Buenaquoy Lakes and Streams.	Permitting nets with meshes of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from knot to knot for capture of fish.	22nd April, 1871.
Bantry.	Savoy, Moskeagh, Ovens, and Carrigbeg Rivers.	Prohibiting use of all nets in fresh water portions.	21st June, 1871.
Glandore Harbour.	—	Repealing by-law, relative to trawling, dated 11th September, 1862.	11th November, 1871.
Limerick.	Shannon.	Prohibiting nets on board any cut or enough between mouth of Shannon and Waterfall Bridge, or in tidal parts of estuary between said points, between Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning; also between Waterfall Bridge and Navigation Weir at Killybegs, between Eight o'Clock on Saturday morning and Four o'Clock on Monday morning.	1st March, 1872.
Dundalk.	Between Clogher Head and Bellingham Point.	Limiting length of nets to 500 yards.	28th April, 1872.
Ballyvaughan.	River Eras.	Prohibiting speen-bait, &c., in certain portions of.	1st June, 1872.
Doña.	River Ballyvaughan or River.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot, above mouth as defined.	23rd June, 1872.
Dundalk.	Between Duncanny Point and Bellingham Point.	Prohibiting the use of the spear, lytar, otter, strookand, gill, &c.	30th June, 1872.
Droghda and Dundalk (East Coast).	Between Ben Head and mouth of Anagassan River.	Prohibiting the use of drun or wrile nets with meshes of less diameter than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot.	22nd October, 1872.

APPENDIX, No. 22—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.

BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., made by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES, up to 31st Dec., 1874—con.

District.	Place affected.	Nature of By-law, Order, &c.	Date.
Dundalk.	Strangford Lough.	Prohibiting the use of seine nets between 1st day of January and 1st day of November in each year north of a line drawn from Mulling Point to Ballyquinn Point.	1st December, 1873.
Wexford.	Wexford Harbour.	Repealing by-law, dated 18th June, 1870, and in lieu thereof prohibiting trawling by vessel exceeding ten tons north of a line drawn from Gulliver Cottage to Rossmore Point.	15th December, 1873.
Lislahinch.	Between Donagh Head and Duncannon Head, and around the shores of Lislahinch.	Prohibiting use of draw or seine nets for capture of white sea fish.	20th January, 1874.
Ballymore.	River Dee.	Prohibiting use of nets with meshes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for capture of salmon or trout.	28th February, 1874.
Waterford.	River Suir.	Prohibiting use of all engines (save single rods and lines) for capture of fish between the bridge at Blair Island, and a line drawn due south across the river and intersecting said Island at Cloness.	27th April, 1874.
Donegal Bay.	Donegal Bay.	Repealing by-law of 24th February, 1870, prohibiting use of nets with meshes less than 1 inch for capture of fish on that part of the coast of the county of Donegal south of the north-east and south of these drawn from Ross Point to Tulla Head, and from Tulla Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Mooneen Point, all in the barony of Bannagh, and county of Donegal.	21st April, 1874.
Ballymore.	Lower Lough Erne.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch for capture of fish by parties having right to use same in said Lough between Keshidan and Belleek between 1st May and 31st day of close season in each year.	30th June, 1874.
Dublin.	Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch for capture of salmon or trout.	15th October, 1874.
Ballymore.	Sea coast and River Eke.	Prohibiting use of nets for the capture of salmon or trout with meshes of 1 inch from knot to knot on that part of coast between Ross Point and St. John's Point, and in the vicinity of the River Eke, as defined, all in the county of Donegal.	15th October, 1874.
Limerick.	River Blackwater, &c.	Repealing by-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating drift net fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:—1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon and trout in the river or estuary flowing into the sea between Malinbeg Head and Ballymore, or in the sea between those points. 2nd. That no two or more drift nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. 3rd. That drift nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than 50 yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of mouth of the river as at present defined, such drift net short and failing to be kept at a distance of not less than 50 yards from the sea prevailing on the tide and already drifting.	6th November, 1874.
Limerick.	River Shannon, Malinbeg, and Ashington, and Clondraugh Bay.	Regulating the use of drift nets as follows:—1st. That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Ashington, from Angahale Point, in the county of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the county of Clare. 2nd. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clondraugh Bay. 3rd. That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clondraugh Bay. 4th. That no drift nets below or upward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Angahale Point, in the county of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides. 5th. That no drift nets shall be used in Clondraugh Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Liscabulbin, in the county of Clare. 6th. That no drift nets shall be used in the rivers Malinbeg or Ashington.	10th November, 1874.
Cork.	Bandon River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting for five years, from the 1st January, 1875, the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of said river or its tributaries, above a line drawn across the said river at right angles with the river's course, from the stream on the east side of said river dividing the townlands of Coddinagh and Skinnagh, in the barony of the opposite shore dividing the townlands of Drunkish and Knockree.	16th December, 1874.

* These by-laws are only passed by the Inspectors, but are not yet approved of by the Fishery Council.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Appendix. No. 23.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1875, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

[illegible]

APPENDIX, No. 23—continued.

APPENDIX.
No. 23.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1875, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Enacted by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Subject of By-Law.	Enacted by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Subject of By-Law.
Arish Beg, Clew Bay, & Blackhead Bay. (15th Dec., 1866.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Arish Beg, and Blackhead Bay; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Carlingford Lough. —continued. Galway Bay. (19th March, 1865.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Galway Bay, no boat, in the said Galway Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Galway Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and all such gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Galway Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Galway Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Galway Bay; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Clew Bay, County Mayo. (1st April, 1866.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Clew Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Clew Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Clew Bay; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	South-east Coast of Ireland. Wicklow Road to Currane Point. (1st Sept., 1865.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in said Wicklow Road, no boat, in the said Wicklow Road, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Wicklow Road, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Wicklow Road, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Wicklow Road, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Wicklow Road; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Carlingford Lough. (17th April, 1865.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Carlingford Lough, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lough of Carlingford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough of Carlingford, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Lough of Carlingford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Coast of Dublin. Wicklow and Wexford. (1st April, 1865.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council. 25th April, 1865.	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Wicklow and Wexford, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Wicklow and Wexford, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Wicklow and Wexford, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Wicklow and Wexford, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Wicklow and Wexford; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
		Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River. (22nd August, 1874.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Kinsale Harbour and Sandon River; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
		River Liffey. (15th Jan., 1865.)	First. —That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said River Liffey, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Liffey, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, stone, boat, or shore of said River Liffey, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from drawing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said River Liffey, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said River Liffey; and every person selling contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.

* A By-law respecting this has been passed by the Corporation, and is now before the Poor Law Board for approval.

APPENDIX, No. 22—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1875, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 22.
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.
River Slaney, Co. Wick. (24th March, 1854, and 24th March, 1855.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Burrenmore Bridge and the Town of Rossmore. Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, between Burrenmore Bridge and the Town of Rossmore. Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters of, and the River running through the Town of Rossmore, in the County of Wicklow.—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	Slaney District, (24th Feb., 1855.)	Prohibiting the mending, strengthening, or mending, in any tidal water with a Spine, Apron, Ornet, Hurdle, Dredge, or other contrivance, when the water is running with ebb and flow, or for the purpose of securing fish from any legal Net or Net by the owner or occupier thereof.
Bomborough, De- more, Co. Kil- keney. (24th May, 1856.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters of, and the River running through the Town of Bomborough, in the County of Wicklow.—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	Clonsilla District, (27th Oct., 1856.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a five-pole and heads or weights attached thereto, in the Estuary of Clonsilla inside the Pier of Lish.
Cork District, (11th Sept., 1857.)	Prohibiting the mending or attempting to mending Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters of, and the River running through the Town of Bomborough, in the County of Wicklow.—Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Waters during the Months of April, May, and June.	Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1856, and 24th Feb., 1859.)	Prohibiting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Net composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten yards to the pound weight, doubled and treated with a wash of net less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 31st September.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Net made of a Mesh Net, having a five-pole and heads or weights attached thereto, within the following limits, viz. from the point of the River Lee, situated between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from St. Patrick's Church, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Town-land of Bandon, on the North.	Lough Neagh, (24th Feb., 1857.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Pollen.
Anglin River, (24th Feb., 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Anglin River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Ovenshough or Black River with the said Anglin River and the Bridge at Timonahilly, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Cork, and County of Cork.	Galway District, (11th Sept., 1858.)	Prohibiting the mending or attempting to mending Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District, with any kind of Trawl, covered in part or in whole with any matter or drug, or as averted.
River Shannon, (24th Feb., 1858.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Waterbury Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.	Clare and Clare-Gal- way or Tullaghmore Rivers, Co. Galway. (24th Dec., 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Tullaghmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
River Shannon, (24th Feb., 1858.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Net or Net made of a Mesh Net, having a five-pole and heads or weights attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—in that part of the River Shannon above the junction of the Fishery Water known as the Linn Water, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Gweedagh Island.	Ovenshough River, Co. Mayo. (24th May, 1859.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ovenshough River, in the County of Mayo, where the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.
River Shannon, (24th Feb., 1858.)	Second.—Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.	Ovenshough or Bally- cormack and Muckan Rivers. (11th Sept., 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within a mesh of the said Rivers Ovenshough or Ballycormack and Muckan, so far above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do not or at any time may form part of the Close Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
River Shannon and Mayne. (24th June, 1857.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Poyntons Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Mayne.	Sligo River, (1st March, 1859.)	Prohibiting the mending or attempting to mending Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Trawl covered in part or in whole, or as averted.
River Shannon, (24th May, 1856.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Walls Wall of Timonahilly, in the River Shannon.	Cumme or Water- ville River— Waterfall Weir. (7th March, 1859.)	Prohibiting the space between the Bars or Rails of the headwork of the Weir or system of the Bars or Rails of the Waterfall Weir to be so used as a quarter inch apart.
Lough Ree, River Ferry. (27th August, 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.	Dunlough River, (24th Feb., 1859.)	Expelling Drift Netting of Fish River Estuary to be used by the late Special Commissioners on 15th February, 1859.
River Ferry, (24th June, 1855.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Walls Wall of Bandon, in the River Ferry.	Rivers in Dunlough District. (7th March, 1859.)	Prohibiting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
River Mayne, (27th Oct., 1854.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferry Bandonbridge and the old Bridge of Adam.	Waterford District, Cormack River. (7th July, 1859.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
		Clonsilla District, (17th Oct., 1859.)	Prohibiting mending or attempting to mending Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.

A SUMMARY of CERTIFICATES for Fixed Engines issued by the late Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries and the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, up to 1st January, 1874.

Certificates.	Boat Wks.	Eng. Wks.	Wry Wks.	Reel Wks.	Boat Wks. & Reels.	Fixed Reel Wks.	Total.	Remarks.
Total issued to 1st January, 1874.	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Issued by Special Commissioners.	6	27	3	3	3	-	42	These 118 certificates issued up to 1st January, 1874, represent—
“ Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for Engines declared legal by Special Commissioners.	-	3	-	-	-	2	5	44 stake nets.
“ Inspectors for those declared legal by Court of Queen's Bench on appeal from decisions of Special Commissioners.	34	2	-	-	-	-	37	10 bag nets.
“ Inspectors for Engines declared legal by Court on appeal from decisions of Magistrates.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2 fy net.
“ Inspectors for Engines declared by them to be legal.	12	2	-	-	-	-	14	2 hand reels.
Total.	42	32	1	3	3	24	124	19 fixed reel nets.
								Total, 302 fixed engines, for which no certificates were issued.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Bila.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the coast up stream part of the Coolmanagh Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Blaw.	The Inchagoo Bridge.	16th March, 1864.
Burrow.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mallin, in county Carlow.	10th March, 1864.
Blainean.	The Weir or Dam known as the Curdilly Mill Weir.	24th April, 1864.
Fergus.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Kesh.	30th April, 1864.
Liffey.	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Malpas.	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Aclare Dam.	12th August, 1864.
Lee.	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Dundee.	The Bridge at Inneschance, known as the Inneschance Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Curragh.	The Curragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	15th January, 1865.
Leane.	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	25th July, 1865.
Maine.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Chesham and Ballyhennessy.	25th July, 1865.
May.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballina.	25th July, 1865.
Inch.	Aclare Bridge.	1st February, 1866.
Shurey.	Keweenaw Bridge.	1st February, 1866.
Beggs.	Eastern Point of Green Island at Oldbridge.	30th April, 1866.
Kesh.	Foot Bridge above Ungeal Bridge.	17th July, 1865.
Shannon.	The Castle Bridge near Newmarket.	25th August, 1866.
Dun or Ardahan.	Ashington Bridge.	26th November, 1870.
Sligo or Garraige.	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	11th February, 1871.
Finn.	The Railway Bridge across said River.	16th May, 1871.
Owenn or Ballyhennessy.	The Ballyhennessy Bridge on the High Road.	15th June, 1871.
Glanteriff.	Cromwell's Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
Mounagh or Dunnamark.	Woolen Bridge at Dunnamark Mill.	18th June, 1871.
Barry or Conachale.	Barry Bridge.	18th June, 1871.
Charlboy.	Charlboy Bridge.	18th June, 1871.
Ardara.	Ardara Bridge.	18th June, 1871.
Glyde.	Lynn's Weir.	26th May, 1872.
Des.	Williamstown Weir.	26th May, 1872.
Bila.	Tallow Bridge Quay.	26th January, 1874.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED to Plant OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1873.

APPENDIX,
No. 25.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.
			A. R. P.
1846, 29th November.	W. H. Carter, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Mayo.	19 1 11
1848, 24th June.	F. H. Dowling.	Off Daurus Point, county Kerry.	3 2 28
1849, 24th February.	R. T. Evenson.	Dunmore Bay, county Cork.	19 0 10
1851, 25th February.	John Mahony, esq.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry.	165 2 0
1851, 26th February.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry.	147 2 0
1852, 17th November.	Thomas White, esq.	Ballinacorney Bay, county Sligo.	152 1 28
1852, 17th November.	John C. Garvey, esq.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	108 3 21
1853, 22nd September.	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal.	63 0 26
1854, 1st July.	Burton Hesdon, esq.	Curlingford Lough, county Louth.	51 3 10
1854, 15th November.	Hon. David Plunket.	Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo.	286 0 0
1854, 15th November.	J. K. Russell, esq.	Ballycormally Bay, county Galway.	232 0 0
1855, 18th July.	John Richards, esq.	Blackhead Bay, county Mayo.	50 0 0
1856, 20th July.	Lord Charles F. P. Clinton.	Bea Haven, county Cork.	45 0 0
1856, 21st August.	William Foreman, esq.	Ardrara Bay, county Galway.	90 2 0
1857, 7th August.	Thomas Soles, esq.	Glengriff Harbour, county Cork.	9 1 0
1858, 15th February.	Rev. A. Magee.	Streamstown and Claggan Bays, co. Galway.	277 0 0
1858, 15th February.	A. C. Lambert, esq.	Killybeg Harbour, county Galway.	114 0 0
1859, 2nd February.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Mannin and Ardrara Bays, county Galway.	348 0 0
1859, 2nd February.	Knight of Kerry.	Valencia Harbour, county Kerry.	78 0 0
1859, 2nd February.	Captain W. Houston.	Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo.	45 0 0
1859, 15th February.	William M'Connell, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo.	149 0 0
1859, 15th May.	Edward Brown, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway.	232 0 0
1859, 4th October.	M. C. O'Sullivan, esq.	Oyster Haven, county Cork.	30 0 0
1859, 5th October.	Edmund Pike, esq.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork.	47 0 0
1859, 14th November.	William Pike, esq.	Achill Sound, county Mayo.	1,070 0 0
1861, 10th January.	William Forbes, esq.	Meenash Bay, county Galway.	228 0 0
1863, 14th February.	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	Cheslerau Bay, county Clare.	112 0 0
1863, 2nd March.	James Walker, esq.	Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus.	127 0 0
1863, 5th March.	Edmund Power, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford.	270 0 0
1863, 29th May.	George Clive, esq., M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo.	480 0 0
1864, 2nd February.	Lord Fortescue.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford.	32 0 0
1864, 5th April.	Lord Walscott.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	1,270 0 0
1864, 10th June.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.	Feshamary Bay, county Clare.	199 0 0
1864, 10th June.	A. W. Wyndham, esq.	Newport Bay, county Mayo.	80 0 0
1864, 26th September.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay, county Mayo.	194 0 0
1864, 31st October.	John Kendall, esq.	Ardrara and Mannin Bays, county Galway.	236 0 0
1864, 31st October.	Robert T. Ashin, esq.	Lough Hyne, county Cork.	25 0 0
1864, 31st October.	R. E. L. Athy, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	100 0 0
1864, 31st October.	P. M. Lynch, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	330 0 0
1864, 11th November.	A. Beale, esq.	Dangarras Harbour, county Waterford.	65 0 0
1864, 11th November.	J. B. Dover, esq.	Dangarras Harbour, county Waterford.	27 0 0
1864, 21st December.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Glendora Harbour, county Cork.	64 0 0
1864, 21st December.	C. P. Archer, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway.	43 0 0
1864, 21st December.	T. Young Prior, esq.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway.	90 0 0
1864, 21st December.	F. Macaulay, esq.	Ballinacorney and Berrisbeg Bays, co. Galway.	150 0 0
1864, 31st December.	Colonel E. A. K. Gore.	Killybeg Bay, county Mayo.	375 0 0
1865, 12th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	90 0 0
1865, 12th April.	Sir Robert Gore Booth.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo.	148 5 0
1865, 12th May.	Lord Bacon Ventry.	Dingle Harbour, county Kerry.	130 0 0
1865, 2nd November.	Law Life Assurance Society.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	116 0 0
1865, 2nd November.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	32 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Major Rev. Dr. McHale.	Shores of Achill Island, county Mayo.	125 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Thomas M'Carthy Collins, esq.	Bearingswater Bay, county Cork.	73 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	96 0 0
1865, 1st December.	John O'Brien Woodhouse, esq.	Curlingford Lough, county Louth.	54 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Captain Ashton.	Ballinacorney Harbour, county Galway.	43 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Richard J. Verschoyle, esq.	Ballinacorney Bay, county Sligo.	54 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Richard Mahony, esq.	Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry.	30 0 0
1865, 1st December.	Mr. Robert M'Keown.	Killybeg Harbour.	61 0 0
1866, 20th April.	William Dargue, esq.	Wexford Harbour.	70 0 0
1866, 20th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay, county Mayo.	270 0 0
1866, 21st April.	Miss Anne Forster.	Blackhead Bay, county Mayo.	11 0 0
1866, 4th June.	John O'Brien Woodhouse, esq.	Curlingford Lough, county Louth.	43 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 26—continued.

LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1872.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.
			A. R. P.
1867, 15th June,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliff Bay, county Sligo,	57 0 0
16th July,	Horatio Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork,	230 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Sandle, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	780 0 0
16th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson,	Blackrock Bay, county Kerry,	100 0 0
16th July,	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	310 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Saloon Harbour, county Mayo,	17 0 0
16th July,	Richard D. Kane, esq.	North Strand, county Dublin,	35 0 0
16th July,	Christopher T. Redington, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway,	650 0 0
16th July,	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	Lough Mahon, county Cork,	74 0 0
16th July,	Rev. Nicholas Martin,	Tranchemore Bay, county Donegal,	30 0 0
16th July,	John Smyth, esq.	Malodon River, county Cork,	19 2 0
16th July,	Stephen E. Collins, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	212 0 0
16th July,	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	45 0 0
16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare,	50 0 0
24th July,	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Barraderry Bay, county Galway,	30 0 0
1868, 31st January,	William Hart, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	790 0 0
11th February,	Richard Lyons, esq.	Malodon River, county Cork,	15 0 0
11th February,	Charles Sanders, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry,	56 0 0
13th March,	Stephen Browne, esq.	Dunmanon Bay, county Cork,	9 0 0
13th March,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	130 0 0
1869, 12th February,	Harry Herbert,	Kennore Bay,	30 0 0
12th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgale Harbour,	18 0 0
12th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glenagulla Harbour,	60 0 0
4th March,	John P. Nisles,	Ard Bay,	290 0 0
11th March,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kennore Bay,	46 0 0
11th March,	Thomas Kilgallon Sullivan,	Kennore Bay,	135 0 0
12th March,	John W. Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51 0 0
14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31 0 0
16th June,	Mrs. Catherine Browne,	Coortmasherry Bay,	60 0 0
16th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190 0 0
16th September,	Lord Clonmole,	Carlingford Lough,	46 0 0
16th September,	Henry W. Macaulish,	Silgo Bay,	20 0 0
16th September,	Owen Wynne,	Silgo Bay,	77 0 0
16th September,	Owen Wynne,	Silgo Bay,	53 0 0
1870, 12th March,	R. J. Verscheyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	13 2 0
1871, 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy,	Berthaven,	122 0 0
27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240 0 0
27th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	30 0 0
22nd April,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	Silgo Bay,	52 2 10
24th April,	Ed. Park,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	28 0 0
24th April,	Marion Connors,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2 2 10
24th April,	Michael Connors,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	2 2 10
1st July,	Arthur Hasall, esq., &c.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth,	144 0 0
15th July,	Sir James Stewart, bart.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	106 3 21
27th July,	P. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	55 1 0
26th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Dundrum Bay,	32 0 2
26th December,	Major Scott,	Barraderry Bay,	260 2 0
26th December,	Colo Hugh Thomson,	Killybeg Bay,	201 2 0
1872, 6th February,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,	610 0 0
25th May,	W. Pike,	Achill Sound,	266 3 20
26th June,	Lord Bandon,	Dunmanon Bay,	132 3 11½
2nd July,	J. Brown,	Achill Sound,	43 3 0
14th October,	S. H. Townsend,	Eneclashy Harbour, Roaringwater Bay,	240 3 30
16th December,	W. O. McCormick,	Rathoon Bay,	95 1 32
1873, 26th February,	R. J. Verscheyle,	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo,	114 0 30
3rd March,	Isabella Letitia Keels,	Milk Haven, county Sligo,	22 1 3
6th March,	Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22 2 30
6th March,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork,	145 0 30
14th June,	Robert McCowan,	Barrow Harbour, county Kerry,	84 1 20
1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blackod Bay, county Mayo,	61 1 17
8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay, county Mayo,	26 9 7
31st December,	Gilman Brown,	Ballynabill Bay, county Galway,	73 2 5
1874, 26th January,	Sir Henry W. Beecher, bart.	Lough Hyne, county Cork,	30 1 26
16th April,	Rev. R. Gibbins, D.D.	Kingscove Bay, county Galway,	120 2 34
14th September,	Samuel Marland, esq.	Strangford Lough, county Down,	15 3 30
15th October,	P. Mansfield, esq.	Lough Swilly, county Donegal,	12 0 0
27th October,	John Kendall, esq.	Dungarvan Bay, county Waterford,	240 2 32
Total,			14,825 2 20½

OYSTER FISHERIES—QUERIES No. 1.

APPENDIX No. 27.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds.

Queries Issues.	Location No. 1.—Stk. Hovonah, 1881. Droghda Bay, County Sligo. Granted to W. H. Carter. Lessor—James Gallagher.	Location No. 2.—Stk. Dromocher, 1881. Belmont Harbour, County Sligo. Granted to John Lyons.	Location No. 3.—Stk. February, 1881. Belmont of Kesh, County Kerry. Granted to Mrs. Daniel Mahony.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching, and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Are the oysters this year good?			
10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Queries Issues.	Location No. 10.—Stk. February, 1881. Mallow and Ardara Bays, County Cork. Granted to Mrs. J. H. Hall. Lessor—Robert—William S. Hall.	Location No. 11.—Stk. February, 1881. Valencia Harbour, County Sligo. Granted to Ralph G. Kerry.	Location No. 12.—Stk. February, 1881. Ardara Bay, County Sligo. Granted to William H. Connors. Lessor—Robert—Charles Spencer S. McKinnon.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching, and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Are the oysters this year good?			
10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
Queries Issues.	Location No. 14.—Stk. February, 1881. Oyster Haven, County Cork. Granted to M. G. Carter.	Location No. 15.—Stk. February, 1881. Hennah Bay, Co. Galway. Granted to William F. Jones.	Location No. 16.—Stk. February, 1881. Glendora Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Robert W. G. Ransom.
1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the bed?			
2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the bed?			
3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown oysters?			
4. Were any collectors used for catching, and if so, of what description?			
5. What was the result of your first operations?			
6. Have you ever collected oysters on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?			
7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they employed, and at what work?			
8. What is the stock of oysters and oyster spat at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?			
9. Are the oysters this year good?			
10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute its non-success?			
11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.			
1. The "bed" consists of the flat-bottom to low-water mark, outside of the bottom to mid-water mark, being mud and sand. I, however, after the above date, had a few hundred of middle-sized oysters, and purchased trawlers.			
2. As to first success.			
3. Nearly full-grown, and a few hundred for experiment.			
4. Rough stones laid at low water.			
5. Which became covered with spat and small oysters.			
6. One man employed all the year.			
7. A fair stock of all along low-water line.			
8. —			
9. It is not satisfactory, and I attribute the non-success to the oysters being too late to be washed with mud and sand, and being too late from the bottom.			
10. I have not, for the above reason, stored mud in the way of cultivation.			
1. In the autumn of 1874.			
2. Flagg and harrows were placed there to collect oysters. They both did very well, but I find a difficulty in drawing the spat from the flagg, and the harrows were pulled up by the fishermen themselves.			
3. I put down about 100,000 full-grown oysters.			
4. A kind of mud, flagg, and harrows.			
5. Very successful, but there is a difficulty in drawing the oysters from the flagg.			
6. The soil of the river being sandy where I placed the collectors, it is necessary to put something for the oysters to stick to, and there are now a good deal of oysters on the flagg.			
7. I had a Frenchman, whom I brought from the do do in 1871, at work for two years, and a number of people acting by his direction made what are called in France "châlires," where the water was deep enough the oysters obtained and become green shad.			
8. About 20,000.			
9. No.			
10. I attribute the want of success—that, to being unable to draw the spat from the flagg, and to the harrows having been pulled up by the fishermen, and, in the winter, to the deposit of mud over the oysters.			
11. I think that by making an embankment and flushing the land protected, instead of making châlres, that the deposit of mud would be prevented. I am making an embankment in the grant of 1877.			

APPENDIX No. 27.—ABSTRACT OF REPLIES TO QUERIES received

Queries received.	Lecture No. 12.—2nd March, 1910. Belcher Lane, Goodrich Works, On. Antislavery Spoken to James W. H. Jones.	Lecture No. 13.—21st October, 1910. Belcher Lane, Goodrich Works Spoken to R. A. L. A. A. A.	Lecture No. 14.—21st October, 1910. Belcher Lane, Goodrich Works Spoken to P. M. A. A. A. Presented to W. J. A. A. A.
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the land?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the land?</p> <p>3. What quantity of systems were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for collecting spits, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first expedition?</p> <p>6. Have you ever collected spits on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>8. What is the stock of systems and system spits at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>9. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>In reply to your statement of 15th inst. we have to state that your question in this matter cannot be answered, owing to the absence of Mr. James Walker in action, whom he may consult for a more satisfactory time.</p>	<p>Abandoned.</p>	<p>Abandoned.</p>
<p>Queries received.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 15.—1st December, 1910. Belcher Lane, County Cork. Spoken to Thomas M. C. C. C.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 16.—1st December, 1910. Spoken to the West End, Margaret Hill, County Cork. Spoken to John C. C. C.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 17.—1st December, 1910. Belcher Lane, County Cork. Spoken to John C. C. C.</p>
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the land?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the land?</p> <p>3. What quantity of systems were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for collecting spits, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first expedition?</p> <p>6. Have you ever collected spits on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>8. What is the stock of systems and system spits at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>9. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>Mr. Coffey is at present on the continent. I have forwarded the queries relative to the system to him. The bed has been under cultivation since the same year past, but it is my intention, as agent for the Board of Health, to go on to the continent and cultivate it.</p>	<p>Abandoned.</p>	<p>This bed is included in the grant by license of 4th June, 1910—see No. 12, Quarter No. 2.</p>
<p>Queries received.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 18.—2nd March, 1910. Spoken to Captain John P. H. H.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 19.—2nd February, 1910. Spoken to Wm. and J. B. C. C.</p>	<p>Lecture No. 20.—2nd October, 1910. Spoken to Wm. and J. B. C. C.</p>
<p>1. At what time after the above date were steps taken to cultivate the land?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you then to cultivate the land?</p> <p>3. What quantity of systems were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for collecting spits, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your first expedition?</p> <p>6. Have you ever collected spits on your bed, and if so, when and in what quantity?</p> <p>7. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>8. What is the stock of systems and system spits at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>9. Was the spelling this year good?</p> <p>10. If your undertaking has not proved satisfactory, to what cause do you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>11. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>I have received your letter of the 15th inst. I am at the present moment in treaty for the purchase of systems from Mr. H. H. H. I was formerly before with a company who would be at your disposal. It is the best side intention of Captain H. H. H. to make a good system bed in his property, and to ensure for time might put him to great inconvenience. Some unexpected business that I had to attend to and Captain H. H. H. a preliminary dispute, together with the unreasonable objection of some of our neighbours to our system, have made us delay much longer than we wished, but I will have the bed complete before the end of the season.</p>	<p>1. June.</p> <p>2. Cleaning and planting systems.</p> <p>3. About 25,000 small.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. They improved in size.</p> <p>6. Every year a little.</p> <p>7. About twenty of systems cleaning and dropping.</p> <p>8. Do not know.</p> <p>9. It was.</p> <p>10. No satisfactory, owing to the small quantity of beds.</p> <p>11. The most important stations are the far from me, and the old station at Ashby and Kilmara should be removed.</p>	<p>1. As soon as possible I had steps taken to cultivate the bed.</p> <p>2. The quantity of spits that I could thus procure was laid in the bed.</p> <p>3. I cannot now say what quantity actually was put down at the time, but they were some of medium size.</p> <p>4. I used collectors in different places and got only a small quantity of spits of small size.</p> <p>5. I cannot speak of the result of my first expedition, as the bed was dropped by droppers that I had to station in the Fairy Station, County Cork.</p> <p>6. I have not.</p> <p>7. My own people are employed seasonally in the bed.</p> <p>8. I cannot tell you what is the stock at present.</p> <p>9. It might have been, were it not for the dropping in the bed.</p> <p>10. No. The dropping in my bed by droppers is mentioned below.</p> <p>11.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

License No. 42—11th November, 1894. Besperra Begs, County Wick. Granted to J. S. Dwyer.	License No. 43—11th April, 1895. Clive Beg, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Rev. Marquis of Eglis. Lessee—Lord John Russell.	License No. 44—11th April, 1895. Slieve Beg, County Mayo. Granted to Mr. Ben. John Wynne.	License No. 45—11th November, 1895. Clive Beg, County Mayo. Granted to Lord John Russell.
Abandoned.	Abandoned.	New license issued.—See No. 85, Quinlan's.	Abandoned.
License No. 46—11th April, 1895. Wicklow Begs, County Wick. Granted to William Dwyer.	License No. 47—11th April, 1895. Clive Beg, County Mayo. Granted to the Most Rev. Marquis of Eglis. Lessee—Lord John Russell.	License No. 48—11th July, 1895. Garvey Beg, County Mayo. Granted to William and J. St. George.	License No. 49—11th July, 1895. Tuckahoe Beg, County Mayo. Granted to Mr. Nicholas Martin.
Abandoned.	Abandoned.	License revoked by order, dated 11th January, 1897.	Abandoned.
License No. 50—1st December, 1895. Richard Beg, County Wick. Granted to E. Whitley.	License No. 51—11th December, 1895. Clive Beg, County Mayo. Granted to Mary Jones, a Miss.	License No. 52—11th December, 1895. Richard Beg, County Wick. Granted to E. Whitley.	License No. 53—11th April, 1896. Richard Beg, County Wick. Granted to Mr. B. Stirling, a Mr.
<p>In reply to your statement, referred to the Whitley, I have, on behalf of the Whitley, to inform you that there has been nothing to you done on the oyster bed for which a license (No. 110) was granted to you by the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries.</p> <p>J. C. McDONNELL.</p>	<p>1. December, 1895.</p> <p>2. The bed has been dug and marked.</p> <p>3. There has been six small boat-loads of oysters, small and large, put on the bed in February and March.</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. —</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. —</p>	<p>Would you be kind enough to leave the question relative to oyster license No. 110 with me until April, when I hope to be able to give some information about the bed, as I am taking steps to cultivate it? I am sorry to say the cultivation of oysters in the Richard Beg is not encouraging; a great deal of money has been expended, and the result, so far as I understand, is very unsatisfactory.</p> <p>GILBERT BROWN.</p>	<p>1. Several attempts were made to get people to undertake to lay down the bed, but none was not known, but some time in 1895.</p> <p>2. Advertising for tenders to put down oysters, February 28, 1895.</p> <p>3. None as yet.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Clearing the ground from weeds and dirt with a scow, has resulted in securing a good deal of small weeds, star fish, &c.</p> <p>6. No.</p> <p>7. None.</p> <p>8. Some fear that formerly existed.</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. I find great difficulty in getting people to undertake laying down oysters—having advertised in two newspapers in Dublin with no success, and I should be very glad of any hints as to what I ought to do.</p>
			<p>1. In October, 1895.</p> <p>2. The place was examined, and a dredge used.</p> <p>3. I was not able to procure any large oysters, but purchased four hundred of a small kind, and brought them from Clive Beg.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. —</p> <p>9. —</p> <p>10. —</p> <p>11. The whole thing is only an experiment.</p>

Quarries listed.	Lancaster No. 34—24th October, 1905. Mather Bay, Co. Mayo, Germany. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 35—24th November, 1905. Galley Harbour, County Mayo. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 36—10th December, 1905. Lough Mahon, County Mayo, Co. Wick. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.
<p>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of system were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collection used for cultivating spores, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your operations?</p> <p>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>7. What is the stock of system and system spores at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>8. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>1. To mark out and fatten a set of ponds for breeding and rearing.</p> <p>2. None.</p> <p>3. As present engaged in stocking.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. Not favourable.</p> <p>6. One man.</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. Very good.</p> <p>9. The great obstacle to the successful cultivation of system in these beds is the water.</p>	<p>1. I have during the week of the 10th, put a good deal of dredging down in order to carry out the system which had deposited on the bed into the channel adjoining.</p> <p>2. I have had a good many small, system dredged out of the bottom of the bed where sand, silt, and mud were deposited on the most valuable portions of the bed.</p> <p>3. The system put down by me were those referred to in the preceding reply, and which in all probability would have perished had they been allowed to remain where they were.</p> <p>4. I expect some dredging to be proceeded with for the purpose of filling any holes, spaces, or other recesses to which silt had become attached, and had not thrown out on the most valuable portions of the bed for breeding purposes.</p> <p>5. I cannot tell you any, but then hope to be able to report them another year.</p> <p>6. Some days I had a full grown system, other days very small, and in the description of the last employed material I collected the number of beds engaged, I could not well strike an average. They were employed dredging between October and January last.</p> <p>7. I could not tell you any, but hope next year to be in a position to approximate their quantity.</p> <p>8. I cannot say of my own knowledge; but from inquiries I have made, a lot of system it was up to the springs.</p> <p>9. No.</p>	<p>There is no doubt that the same place has been dredging the bottom of the river and about the mouth so that the system on the bottom can be cultivated in the bed up to the present.</p> <p>EDWARD PEARCE.</p>
Quarries listed.	Lancaster No. 37—24th June, 1905. Dunlop's Lough, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 38—24th July, 1905. Black Mountain, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 39—24th July, 1905. Dunlop's Lough, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.
<p>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of system were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collection used for cultivating spores, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your operations?</p> <p>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>7. What is the stock of system and system spores at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>8. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>1. Putting on stock.</p> <p>2. None.</p> <p>3. About 4,000 brood systems.</p> <p>4. Eggs and brood of system.</p> <p>5. Not so prosperous as formerly.</p> <p>6. One man constantly.</p> <p>7. Did not take stock to yet this year.</p> <p>8. Very good.</p> <p>9. The natural beds are becoming rapidly exhausted, and I believe, in great part to the frequency with which small systems which should not be removed, but in the case of some and out of it.</p>	<p>None, as Mr. Wray, an English proprietor of system beds, who proposed, tried me down here, and for which purpose the license was obtained, but not since done so.</p>	<p>None. The license had been obtained, but the time was not allowed for the license. No other system has been proposed, nor is there any probability of one.</p> <p>SARAH T. W. FINEAN.</p>
Quarries listed.	Lancaster No. 40—24th June, 1905. Dunlop's Lough, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 41—24th June, 1905. Black Mountain, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.	Lancaster No. 42—24th July, 1905. Dunlop's Lough, County Lond. Quarried since—O. D. Woodhouse.
<p>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of system were put down by you, and were they small or full-grown systems?</p> <p>4. Were any collection used for cultivating spores, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your operations?</p> <p>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>7. What is the stock of system and system spores at present on your bed, as near as you can calculate?</p> <p>8. Was the spawning this year good?</p> <p>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>In consequence of a death in my family the original paper containing the queries relative to the system Fisheries was not received by me, being probably lost, and in the meantime, having been taken care of. The system are simply removed, nothing having been done in the matter as yet.</p> <p>G. BARNES.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. No steps taken.</p> <p>3. None 17 brood of small systems.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. A failure.</p> <p>6. Never had any employed.</p> <p>7. None no means of knowing, never having tested it, believing it to be a failure.</p> <p>8. Great loss.</p> <p>9. None.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. I employed none.</p> <p>7. Eight hundred.</p> <p>8. It was not, it was very bad.</p> <p>9. I would plant more system this year, but was deterred by the cold and being in service this year. The system sometimes suffer with the severity of the season.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

No. 2.

Larsons No. 10—1st February, 1884. Tassey Bay, County Wick. Granted to Earl Spencer.	Larsons No. 18—1st December, 1884. Chandlers Harbour, County Cork. Granted to Captain W. F. Barry.	Larsons No. 19—12th May, 1885. Dingle Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Lord George Yarnley.	Larsons No. 20—1st December, 1884. Faldouli Harbour, County Galway. Granted to Captain Arden.
<p>As will have been gathered from my former reports nothing has been done to win this year for the cultivation of oysters in this bed. The failure of the winter season, and more recently the impossibility of getting brood oysters to lay down for spawning—both causes prevent the ground oysters from making an attempt at spawning for a time, but having had this season the aid of some brood from the neighbourhood of Tides, through at a high price, I have had one of the oyster subspined, and have given an order for some thousands of young oysters with the view of again trying the cultivation of oysters.</p> <p>D. F. McEnnis.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Do.</p> <p>3. Do.</p> <p>4. Do.</p> <p>5. Do.</p> <p>6. Do.</p> <p>7. Do.</p> <p>8. Do.</p> <p>9. Do.</p>	<p>No steps have been taken to cultivate this bed. See former replies.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Laying down system.</p> <p>3. Both large and small.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. Whatever oysters there were produced were stolen.</p> <p>6. The bed is so small that not more than one man was employed.</p> <p>7. I see from an oyster; but I am now commencing an experiment on the French system which I have reason to believe will produce good results, as to working of spot and working of oyster.</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. —</p>
Larsons No. 21—12th July, 1887. Tassey Bay, County Wick. Granted to John Thomas Kirkwood. Larsons No. 22—12th July, 1887.	Larsons No. 23—12th March, 1885. Tassey Bay, County Wick. Granted to Captain Edward Cooper.	Larsons No. 24—12th February, 1885. Kinsale Bay, County Kerry. Granted to Henry Harben, M.P.	Larsons No. 25—12th March, 1885. Tassey Bay, County Wick. Granted to John W. Fyfe.
<p>1. I kept a few boats constantly dredging and clearing the bed.</p> <p>2. To improve the bed and put small oysters on it.</p> <p>3. About 20 barrels—small and large.</p> <p>4. None.</p> <p>5. Pretty good.</p> <p>6. From twenty-five to thirty, generally from October till April.</p> <p>7. About 10 or 12 barrels.</p> <p>8. The quality this year is good.</p> <p>9. It would be a great good and benefit to this bay—because I myself was not two or three months in the place when I dredge here in the deep water and exposed part of the bay, when we can't dredge during the winter, and then I could give more employment to the poor people here and improve my beds much later.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. —</p> <p>4. —</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. Two men all the year.</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. I have seen none.</p> <p>9. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. —</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. No spot.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>7. All dead.</p> <p>8. No.</p> <p>9. —</p>	<p>I have not done anything since the last report. There are not any oysters to be had except those on Lord Kinsale's beds, which are required for his own stock. I have not anything to add to what I stated in the last report.</p>
Larsons No. 100—2nd April, 1877. Off the Lands of Moyrodd, County Sligo. Granted to Michael Connors.	Larsons No. 101—12th July, 1877. Cullinstown, County Sligo. Granted to Arthur MacRae, Esq.	Larsons No. 102—12th May, 1877. Aghil Island, County Mayo. Granted to William Pike.	
<p>1. No steps.</p> <p>2. I cannot get any oysters.</p> <p>3. Neither small or large.</p> <p>4. No description.</p> <p>5. I have given an operation.</p> <p>6. None. I am not able to employ any, as I have no means to carry it out.</p> <p>7. I have put down no oysters, and there is no spot.</p> <p>8. None.</p> <p>9. I have seen; but I return you my sincere thanks for being as kind as to grant me the license, and the trouble I have put you to.</p>	<p>Last year, in answer to queries similar to the present, I explained to the Commissioners that in consequence of the making of the Dundalk and Drogheda Railway and the trespass committed by the farmers of the baronies and others connected with that railway, who were at all times, from early dawn, wandering over and picking up all the shell fish they could find. I was advised that my young oysters I should plant there would be swept up, and so I abstain planting until this species of trespass should have ceased. In consequence I have not done anything, and with the sanction of the Commissioners will not until the Sligo and Drogheda Railway, the other branch of the Drogheda system now in course of formation, shall have been completed. The contractors are busy at work making this railway along the Mullinagh shore, and possibly may not have finished by the time the Commissioners will not until the Sligo and Drogheda Railway is satisfactory and an answer to the queries now sent me.</p> <p>ARTHUR MACRAE.</p>	<p>1. Flushing more oysters on it.</p> <p>2. Tried to ascertain the best breeding grounds.</p> <p>3. A small quantity in different places.</p> <p>4. No.</p> <p>5. See No. 2.</p> <p>6. Do.</p> <p>7. —</p> <p>8. Four.</p> <p>9. I wait until the law courts uphold the right conferred by the Decree there is little use attempting to work the beds. The barmen on two occasions have upheld the right of the public to trespass by laying oysters on my bed and removing the again. I have reported to the Justice against this. In the meantime I have ceased to work this bed.</p>	

APPENDIX No. 27.—Abstract of Replies to Queries received

<p>Quinn's Income.</p>	<p>Larson No. 117—21st June, 1978. Dunsmuir Bay, County Clark. Granted to Rt. Hon the Earl of Seaforth.</p>	<p>Larson No. 199—199, Dunsmuir, 1978. Bridford Bay, County Mayo Granted to William O. McDonald.</p>	<p>Larson No. 120—22nd February, 1978. Pillinshaw Bay, County Mayo. Granted to D. J. Vennings.</p>
<p>1. What steps have been taken since last Report to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>2. What was the nature of the steps taken by you to cultivate the bed?</p> <p>3. What quantity of oysters were put down by you, and where they sold, or full-grown oysters?</p> <p>4. Were any collectors used for catching oysters, and if so, of what description?</p> <p>5. What was the result of your operations?</p> <p>6. How many people are employed on your bed? At what season are they so employed, and at what work?</p> <p>7. What is the stock of oysters and other shell as possessed by your bed, or as you can ascertain?</p> <p>8. Was the spitting this year good?</p> <p>9. Any general observations or statements you wish to make.</p>	<p>The proposed operation of planting oysters in Dunsmuir Bay has been impeded by the quantity of cotton wool which has destroyed the oyster. In the ensuing spring, however, some compensation will be made.</p> <p>H. D. HARRISON</p>	<p>Worked experienced men on stock and oysters but could not produce one.</p>	<p>1. To stock the ground by purchase of small oysters. Five wintering ponds have also been constructed, two of which 20,000 oysters of 1971 stock in artificial breeding ponds have been transferred. These ponds being covered at about half tide are secure from birds and mud. The young oysters appear to be doing well in them.</p> <p>2. Sea-beds.</p> <p>3. 125,000 small oysters were purchased during year ending 25th April, 1978.</p> <p>4. No collectors used in the taking beds in open sea.</p> <p>5. In the enclosed beds or artificial breeding ponds there was a loss of about a portion of which (25,000) have been removed to wintering ponds in open sea.</p> <p>6. Two men constantly working day and night. A few men occasionally collecting oysters and cleaning ground.</p> <p>7. There should be at present about 125,000 to 150,000, or less.</p> <p>8. I have not seen any in open sea.</p> <p>9.</p>

Ottawa No. 3

<p>QUESTIONS.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 2.—10th July, 1888. Old Jamaica Plain, County Kerry. Granted to F. H. Dowling. Present cases.—M. Rogers of Adelaide.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 4.—16th February, 1888. Donovan Bay, County Cork. Granted to R. J. Lister. Present cases.—H. Morris.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 4.—2nd February, 1877. Estuary of Kinsale River, County Kerry. Granted to John Murray. Present cases.—Joseph Hall.</p>
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it amounted to?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1876?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your underbaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statements you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. None.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Neither of late years, both formerly.</p> <p>5. Providence being against the oysters of late years.</p> <p>6. Well, and Providence makes the oysters breed.</p>	<p>1. About 2,000 to 25,000 per hundred.</p> <p>2. Cannot say. There is a considerable quantity. Up to this year I have only taken oysters with the hand, as far as the shell fish concerned. Lately I have examined from a boat beyond 10 to 15 feet, and find them to be good. I have of course got an oyster dredge and seine, a small hand net, made for the purpose, to a gain of eight feet long, will take up from a head 90 to 100, it is whether the mud and water allow—or we decided this quantity, and the oysters brought up per hundred.</p> <p>3. I cannot observe the operations of spawning in the present state of the bed, or the result of it. The bed is in the natural state, and would require some artificial means to save the spat. It supports 60 per cent. of its last year's produce. The bed follows mud.</p> <p>4. No pains have been taken with the bed.</p> <p>5. Referring to oyster No. 1, I should wish the Commissioners at some season about June to dig the bed across it, as that I might say it and produce the second oysters; it would then encourage me to improve the bed, which, though I received in 1876 to Mr. Stinson, was not registered, &c.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. A very small quantity.</p> <p>3. I much doubt whether any spat was deposited.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. There is little in production, and I attribute the cause to the bed having been dried too early in the former season of it, and from it being exposed, which was so early to draw it out of the water, in consequence of there being this last time much of say, over it, and it being so available to the bed from the bed.</p> <p>6.</p>
<p>QUESTIONS.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 5.—15th November, 1888. Ballinacorney Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Thomas White. Present cases.—James O'Shea, W. H. Douglas.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 4.—15th November, 1888. Clay Bay, County Sligo. Granted to John G. Murray. Lesson.—O'Shea, George Austin.</p>	<p>Lesson No. 20.—4th July, 1884. Castletown Lough, County Lond. Granted to James Lloyd. Present cases.—Lloyd Campbell.</p>
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it amounted to?</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1876?</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your underbaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statements you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. I cannot form an accurate estimate. We have not dredged, and the place where the oysters are is always under water. \$3,000 is no sale to me now.</p> <p>3. Not much; better than in 1876.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. I cannot say yet if it will be successful. My station is in France.</p> <p>6.</p>	<p>1. About 500 barrels, each containing about 1,100 shelled oysters—400 per barrel.</p> <p>2. About three to four thousand. Bedding of all sizes.</p> <p>3. Very little; less than in 1876.</p> <p>4. Neither; only 60 to 70 bags down bed to be confirmed by dredging. As, for two or three years, all bags enough for market, which is sent up over beds in England to be fattened.</p> <p>5. It has proved very slightly successful. As the price of oysters this day has been so high we cannot purchase sufficient stock for the body of the parties sending the small stocks with no beds and spat aside to F. Smith, &c., to lay down.</p> <p>6. None.</p> <p>P.S.—The quantity of oysters and other remarks refer to the beds laid under the said sea Llanau No. 88—both beds being wanted together.</p>	<p>See register to Question 10, which is sent up to oysters No. 10, which is sent up to this, as both beds are wanted together.</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

Questionnaire.	Licence No. 25—26th November, 1884. Belinamaddy Bay, County Sligo. Granted to J. R. Jordan. Lessee—William Young.	Licence No. 15—24th July, 1885. Rishard Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John Richards.	Licence No. 34—26th July, 1884. Binn Haven, County Cork. Granted to Lord G. F. P. St. John.
<p>1. What extent of oysters was sold or put up this year, and at what price per unit or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is sold.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Are there much oysters deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1879?</p> <p>4. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful, state in what particular it has succeeded in production or growth, and to what you attribute the success?</p> <p>6. Have any suggestions or statements you desire to make?</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. It having been closely fished, owing to my own possession there and the difficulty of preventing poaching, the oysters left at present are few and chiefly young.</p> <p>3. I cannot tell.</p> <p>4. The larger portion for breeding; there being only a comparatively small portion with these weak (nutrient) as it, and over which the stream of the Blackish water flows at low water, on which the oysters thrive.</p> <p>5. I attribute the commercial success entirely to my careful management, the poaching having been in my absence, and the destruction to the oysters at low water by the oyster-catchers, or sea-pigs, which are very numerous.</p> <p>6. I have none to make.</p>	<p>1. I have sold no oysters this year.</p> <p>2. I should say about 50,000.</p> <p>3. I do not see much appearance of oysters this year. There was much in 1872.</p> <p>4. Well adapted to fattening.</p> <p>5. In production.</p> <p>6. None.</p>	<p>1. No oysters were sold or removed off this bed.</p> <p>2. I cannot form an estimate, but I am sorry to be obliged to add that the quantity is small and reducing every year.</p> <p>3. Very little was deposited. The oysters appear to be getting into deep water. Certainly the beds were then it was in 1881.</p> <p>4. I delayed answering the queries submitted to me as I had an opportunity of making a personal inspection, and I regret to add that the condition of which I arrived was, that in few streams the fishermen make the oysters, and that the water was not sufficiently washed. I wish, however, to remark that other causes may have contributed to the unsuccessful condition of the beds—the mountain lands, the want of food, and the quantity of mud and other dirt that enters the oysters.</p> <p>5. I have answered this.</p> <p>6. I beg that some scientific man should kindly suggest to me the steps necessary to be taken, and I shall be most happy to carry them out.</p>
<p>Licence No. 10—12th August, 1885. Arrol Bay, County Sligo. Granted to William Perren. Lessee—John Keenan.</p> <p>The bed is worked in connection with No. 11. See oyster notice that number (Arrol Bay).</p>	<p>Licence No. 12—26th August, 1885. Omagh Harbour, County Tyrone. Granted to Thomas Jones. Tenant owner—Kate E. Cooke.</p> <p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Fifteen hundred.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. A part (the shallow) being greatly and free from rock, and I have no doubt, grows generally good if properly worked, and kept free from poaching, which has been practiced lately as it is low water; but the oyster at deep periods is mostly, and though half the oysters are chipped from the mud and soil in light sandy mud, they arrive at a very large size and are exceedingly good—indeed in flavor to none I've ever eaten. A few which grow through the mud might easily be directed into several branches to wash away the mud and soil, which, by care and observation, is evident on the oyster when it is given, but at present I could not do so.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>Licence No. 17—15th February, 1885. Spearmere and Clagga Bay, Co. Wick. Granted to Rev. Anthony Myles, M.A.</p> <p>1. I have sold no oysters for the last four years.</p> <p>2. I at present see no oysters on my beds, the oysters and mud seem to have completely buried them. The mud was wind but did not greatly the bed of the bay.</p> <p>3. Last spring when I endeavored to find the spot, but none were to be found.</p> <p>4. I really cannot say.</p> <p>5. It seems now to be most successful, and that I attribute to the constant pouring of water on the beds by the surrounding lands on the bay and garden backing sea-ward and discharging the bed of the bay.</p> <p>6. We shall never be able to have oysters on our beds while poaching is permitted to look over on them.</p>	<p>Licence No. 18—15th February, 1885. Killybegs, County Sligo. Granted to A. C. Lambert.</p> <p>1. None. I have given for my own use, but not to sell, and say to appear where the beds had failed before.</p> <p>2. All is deep water, and could not judge.</p> <p>3. Could not judge, all the oysters being in deep water and not visible in the eye.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. Unsuccessful from the strong run of the tide in the Killybegs, and somewhat early where that is broken by a headland.</p> <p>6. I am unable to make any really practical suggestion, as from the position and depth of the unsuccesful portions of the beds, I do not see how the flow of the tide could be broken in any way.</p>
<p>Licence No. 21—2nd February, 1885. Ollish Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Captain W. H. Hurlstone.</p> <p>1. None sold, as the bed is so small that it only produces enough for private consumption.</p> <p>2. It is not easy to estimate the number in the bed as it is much sheltered by the rocks.</p> <p>3. I consider that more oysters have been deposited this year than in 1879.</p> <p>4. I consider the bed has adapted to breeding.</p> <p>5. The oysters breed and grow well on the bed, but I attribute the want of success to the fact of none of the bed and the fact of the oysters being washed away by the strength of the current.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>Licence No. 22—15th May, 1885. Belinamaddy Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Jones. Lessee—Messrs of United Oyster and Fish Company.</p> <p>1. None.</p> <p>2. 100,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Cannot say yet.</p> <p>5. Unsuccessful venture.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>Licence No. 23—24th November, 1885. Arrol Bay, County Sligo. Granted to William Pies.</p> <p>1. None.</p> <p>2. There is an increase of oysters, but I cannot say to what amount.</p> <p>3. Yes. Not so much as last year, I think.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. The oysters, large and small, were taken off by a company, to whom it was leased, and brought to market daily.</p> <p>6. No small oysters should be permitted to be removed from place to place in any vessel.</p>	<p>Licence No. 24—24th March, 1885. Arrol Bay, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Jones.</p> <p>1. I sold none during the year 1874, as they were not fit for market, but I received quantity for my private use, and made some presents to my friends.</p> <p>2. I estimate the quantity of all sizes now on my beds to be about eight or nine thousand.</p> <p>3. I find no deposit of oysters either in 1879 or 1884.</p> <p>4. As to breeding, I give it up long ago; but no doubt a portion of my beds is well cultivated for fattening.</p> <p>5. I answered a similar question last year by stating that the undertaking has been unsuccessful in production, although I spread another beach or expense in trying to make it succeed. I attribute the non-success to a great influx of mud and soil, and to the over strength of the tides.</p> <p>6. I have no suggestion to make, except to repeat what I have already stated to the Commissioners, and that is to hope their efforts will be successful in getting the old natural beds of the oyster, such as those of Wexford and Arklow, to be so productive as formerly.</p>

APPENDIX No. 27.—Abstract of Replies to Queries received

Queries Issues.	Letters No. 21.—26th May 1903. Addict Bay, County Mayo. Granted to George Clift, M.P.	Letters No. 22.—26th April, 1904. Addict Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Lord Walsworth.	Letters No. 23.—12th Feb., 1905. Pembroke Bay, County Cork. Granted to General C. E. Poulton, M.A.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained?	1. Three hundred and fifty per cent, at 18s.	1. About 4200 worth, at the rate of 30s. per hundred.	1. 120,000.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Very few.	2. Impossible to say.	2. 120,000.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1902?	3. Spat goes mostly off our bed.	3. Very little, if any.	3. Less I understand.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Not very good for either, too small.	4. Fattening. See reply of last year.	4. —
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. —	5. It has not proved successful.	5. The strong current over the bed up from the carry off the rock since the railway back was laid out.
6. State any suggestions or statements you desire to make?	6. —	6. None.	6. —
Queries Issues.	Letters No. 41.—11th November, 1904. Bongarra Harbour, County Wick. Granted to J. S. S. S. Granted to John Keefe.	Letters No. 42.—11th November, 1904. Bongarra Harbour, County Wick. Granted to C. F. A. A. Granted to J. S. S. S. S. Granted to John Keefe.	Letters No. 43.—11th November, 1904. Bongarra Harbour, County Wick. Granted to J. S. S. S. S. Granted to John Keefe.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained?	1. None.	1. None.	1. None.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Having lately cleared and prepared a further part of the bed, I have stocked it with 100,000 fresh oysters purchased elsewhere, and in the course of a few weeks from the present time I shall increase this number to 150,000. I have already purchased and paid for these, and I am only waiting for favourable weather to lay them.	2. 100,000.	2. 100,000.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year, and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1902?	3. None.	3. None.	3. None.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. Fattening.	4. Fattening.	4. Fattening.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. I have only had the bed a few months.	5. Unfavourable weather.	5. Unfavourable weather.
6. State any suggestions or statements you desire to make?	6. That the introduction of Fisheries should grant me a licence to drive and plant a breeding bed on suitable ground elsewhere, for which I have applied.	6. —	6. —
Queries Issues.	Letters No. 54.—1st December, 1905. Shannon Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Lord Walsworth.	Letters No. 55.—1st December, 1905. Shannon Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Lord Walsworth.	Letters No. 56.—1st December, 1905. Shannon Harbour, County Mayo. Granted to Lord Walsworth.
1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is contained?	1. None sold, unless what might be done may have succeeded in sending Oysters on board of a steamer or sold here now at about 10s. a measure.	1. 25,000 sold year ending 30th April, 1904. The per hundred wholesale; the per hundred single hundred. About 20,000 have been sold this season up to date, price 12s. per hundred wholesale.	1. None.
2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?	2. Something about 10 barrels.	2. There should be 100,000 at least.	2. Cannot tell.
3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1902?	3. I consider it best adapted for fattening.	3. I did not see any other year on my bed in open sea. This year, at breeding ponds, there was a large lot of spat, but on new different days, at about 1000 yards from the shore, the spat was very good, and growing well, the second was killed by a sudden fall in temperature when about three weeks or a month old.	3. More than usual quantity.
4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?	4. I consider it best adapted for fattening.	4. Fattening.	4. Fattening.
5. If your undertaking has proved unsuccessful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?	5. I consider it best adapted for fattening.	5. I consider it successful, I more than pay all expenses now, and stock on bed breeding.	5. In production, owing to the effect of the bed.
6. State any suggestions or statements you desire to make?	6. —	6. —	6. —

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued.

<p>Licence No. 34—18th June, 1894. Support Bay, County Mayo. Granted to A. W. Wyndham.</p>	<p>Licence No. 35—25th September, 1894. Support Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Captain George Wyndham.</p>	<p>Licence No. 36—1st October, 1894. Ardaraun Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John Keenan.</p>	<p>Licence No. 37—21st October, 1894. Lough River, County Cork. Granted to H. T. Allen.</p>
<p>Reference to Licence—Captain Wyndham did in 1893. There is no such licence in existence. The last agent, John Keenan, is now living at Glenties, Fermanagh, England. I succeeded him here, and ascertained that this oyster bed was a total failure.</p>	<p>See replies to Licence No. 4 (Queen St. 4) which equally refer to this bed.</p>	<p>1. None sold; but over 100 barrels would be other grounds—each barrel containing over 1,000. 2. Probably 100,000. 3. No; scarcely any. The year was as bad as 1893. Odd in June. 4. The greater part of the ground has been a wash for other purpose. This has been proved by experience. The part cultivated is very small, but it has been and is being cultivated principally, as I could prepare for market a much larger quantity of oysters if I could obtain suitable young ones to lay. 5. Upon a portion of the ground which I now consider unsuitable I laid oysters for many consecutive years, but they were for a great extent smothered by the sand and mud. 6. That the Inspectors of Fisheries should grant me a licence to clean and plank a breeding bed on suitable ground elsewhere, for which I have applied.</p>	<p>1. I never sold any as yet. I only got some for my own use and some for presents to my friends. 2. My oyster-ground is so scattered, and spread over such an extent of ground, that I cannot form an estimate. 3. Not very much sold, and I think less than in 1893. 4. The ground inside the lake (Lough Lash) is the best fattening ground, and that outside, opposite Lord Curbury's oyster bed, is the best for breeding. 5. I had great difficulty in procuring seed, and owing to the very low state of my health, during the last year I was not able to give the bed the attention it required. 6. —</p>
<p>Licence No. 38—2nd December, 1894. Ballyvaughan Bay, Co. Wick. Granted to F. Kennedy. Licence—West of Island Oyster and Fish Company.</p>	<p>Licence No. 39—2nd December, 1894. Kilkee Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Col. Sir F. A. Keneally, Bart.</p>	<p>Licence No. 40—12th April, 1895. Dunstable Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Sir John de Vere, Bart.</p>	<p>Licence No. 41—2nd November, 1895. Clive Bay, County Mayo. Granted to the Earl of Mayo, of Mayo.</p>
<p>1. None. 2. 100,000. 3. None. 4. Cannot say yet. 5. Perhaps, perhaps because the weather has been uniformly unfavourable for the last three years. 6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold—the bed is very well suited for breeding oysters, and would difficulty existing in preventing them. As in crowding as present to diminish the stock. A considerable quantity have, however, been consumed for private use. 2. Water being deep, it is difficult to give an accurate estimate, but I should consider about 10,000 of all sizes. 3. I should consider scarcely so much as was deposited this season; but my beds being much under the influence of heavy rain and floods, which have the effect of washing it away, results are more to be attributed to circumstances of the growing season than to the goodness of the oysters or the reverse, and would therefore form an estimate for other years. 4. Favourable, comparatively. The bed is the situation is that it is not suitable for breeding, but oysters of indifferent quality grown here, or laid down for a season, become fat, sweeter, and of delicious flavour. 5. These beds are quite a success for growing and fattening oysters, and therefore, were used early previously, would be quite a success. They are not suitable for production, the greater portion of the place being too subject to the action of strong tides and floods. 6. That every encouragement and facility be afforded me I believe has been done for the production of breed oysters. Permission to use the dredge (on private beds at least) during the oyster season, as previously by the proprietor (but as oysters of any sort are not removed for any purpose).</p>	<p>1. This season about 25,000, at 10s. per 100. Oyster season, 100 to 500. 2. Impossible to ascertain, as all are in deep water. Bay 500,000. 3. About same quantity as 1894. Supposed better. 4. Well adapted for both. 5. Underlying successful, excepting where the water may have shrank at a very low tide and first has killed some oysters, where they have been over-whelmed by mud, which is increasing to such an extent in this bay that in a few years there will be no ground for them to lay upon. 6. I had the three-year old oysters are now 18 months old, getting very good and plump, and beginning to fill their shells well. I have no doubt next season they will be first-rate. They were the failure last season.</p>	<p>1. None sold. Two hundred barrels removed to my own beds, as the oysters will not fill in Clive Bay sufficient for the London market. 2. About 100,000. 3. No spot on Island Mayo oyster bed. It was formerly a mud-bed, and the lowest made it was over-whelmed by depositing sand, gravel, shell, and which, at considerable expense. 4. Notion. It is only at low depth. 5. It only increases for the purpose last mentioned. 6. None.</p>
<p>Licence No. 42—1st December, 1895. Killybegs Bay, County Donegal. Granted to Robert W. Keenan.</p>	<p>Licence No. 43—1st April, 1896. Blackhead Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John James Keenan. Licence—James Gallagher.</p>	<p>Licence No. 44—12th June, 1897. Dunstable Bay, County Mayo. Granted to Sir John de Vere, Bart. Licence—John Keenan.</p>	<p>Licence No. 45—10th July, 1897. Blackhead Bay, County Mayo. Granted to John James Keenan. Licence—James Gallagher.</p>
<p>1. None. 2. Don't know, perhaps about 20,000. 3. A little as usual. 4. Dredging. 5. Beds not large enough for culture. 6. —</p>	<p>1. Off this bed I sold twenty-eight barrels, at 10s. per barrel. Each barrel runs about from six to seven hundred. 2. Twenty barrels of similar oysters, and I think, between eight and ten barrels of small. 3. I can see there is more spit on the bed this season than last year. 4. Spoiling. 5. I consider this bed successful. 6. In my opinion, and I am quite sure there could be nothing better than to get leave to dredge two or three months during the summer, when the weather is fine, so it cannot be done in the winter season; and I hope you may consider that, and grant us leave for three months in the oyster season, and if you do, it will be of great benefit to the public and myself.</p>	<p>1. None worth mentioning. 2. There ought to be nearly 4,000,000—say 2,000,000. 3. Cannot say. 4. Favouring. 5. — 6. —</p>	<p>1. Still none, raised about 1,000 and deposited there again. 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. I have not recently succeeded in the sale of my trade, the late Thomas Dundas, and regret I cannot give you all the information you desire and which I would wish to afford.</p>

APPENDIX No. 27.—ABSTRACT of Replies to Queries received

OYSTERS

Queries received.	LETTERS No. 72—12th July, 1907. Lough Beg, County Fermanagh. Forwarded to Richard A. Ross.	LETTERS No. 74—12th July, 1907. Lough Beg, County Fermanagh. Forwarded to Christopher T. Redington.	LETTERS No. 75—12th July, 1907. Lough Beg, County Fermanagh. Forwarded to Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1905.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. Estimate about 12,000; but don't tell owing to the state of the weather.</p> <p>3. Very little (if any) that I can discern.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. I attribute the failure, were for fattening oysters, to the want of spat and the strong current in the channel.</p> <p>6. An improvement in the channel and better protection for the spat, if any comes.</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Same as last year.</p> <p>3. Not much; about the same as last year.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. The southern stream flows the west over the bed with wind and sand and another the oysters, so that the labour of clearing the bed overflows up most of the profits.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Small quantity and of small size.</p> <p>3. No.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. Failure, the bed having been constantly washed by the Blackish River.</p> <p>6. This bed was most promising till every oyster took it, and the oysters were widely distributed in position. Several attempts, by procuring, were made to push the parties, but nearly always unsuccessfully, from want of proper identification, the boats required dragging not being then wanted. There has been a continuous fall in the formation since the bed has been discovered and is now a dangerous stream for fishing the position.</p>
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1905.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 76—21st January, 1908. Lough Beg, County Fermanagh. Forwarded to William Clark. Forwarded to Richard A. Ross.</p> <p>1. Twenty-five barrels, containing about seven hundred each. Price, about 1s. per hundred.</p> <p>2. 250,000.</p> <p>3. None.</p> <p>4. Fattening, but still better adapted for growing.</p> <p>5. The undertaking has been unsuccessful—particularly in production—mainly caused by a concentration of mud on the beds, which is covered by an accumulation of silt from the river near the beds, which prevents the growth of the oysters from doing so there.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 78—11th February, 1908. Midleton River, County Cork. Forwarded to Richard Lyons.</p> <p>1. About 1,500, at 1s. per hundred, each hundred containing 125 oysters.</p> <p>2. Could not give an idea.</p> <p>3. Low.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. I am continually picking oysters on the bed whenever I get them rather small for market, and have a loss constantly dragging.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 79—10th February, 1908. River Bandon, County Cork. Forwarded to Charles Barry.</p> <p>1. I have not sold any oysters this year.</p> <p>2. From about 20,000 to 30,000.</p> <p>3. Seventy-three and four, none—both half-penny and the water being too cold and wet in the spring time, which is late with so, therefore I have had a very small deposit of spat.</p> <p>4. It is decidedly a good fattening bed, I think the size was for a breeding bed.</p> <p>5. As a breeding bed I consider I have failed owing to the strength of the current.</p> <p>6. —</p>
<p>1. What amount of oysters was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much it contained.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of oysters of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much spat deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1905.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth, and to what you attribute the non-success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 81—17th March, 1908. Keshy Bay, County Kerry. Forwarded to Thomas Kingston Sullivan.</p> <p>1. About 210, sold at 1s. 6d. and 1s. per 100, delivered in Cork.</p> <p>2. Could not possibly tell.</p> <p>3. A good deal of spat this year.</p> <p>4. I think it is best adapted for fattening.</p> <p>5. —</p> <p>6. —</p> <p>NOTE.—This bed and Mr. Mithay's are worked in partnership, and the oysters are this year about as for both—viz., 10 and 10.</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 82—14th June, 1908. Keshy Bay, County Kerry. Forwarded to John W. Stanton.</p> <p>1. None.</p> <p>2. No change since last year.</p> <p>3. Almost none; the season was not favourable.</p> <p>4. Not definitely known.</p> <p>5. It is hoped that this bed will yet prove successful; but there is a strong tide on the May at this point, and it is proposed to make, with an artificial protection, a more sheltered site adjoining the bed.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>LETTERS No. 83—10th September, 1908. Oughterloagh, County Wick. Forwarded to Lord Glenorchy.</p> <p>1. 3,000 sold this year, at 1s. per hundred.</p> <p>2. About 100,000—4s., about 25,000 large and 15,000 small.</p> <p>3. The deposit of spat last year took much better than in 1905.</p> <p>4. Better for fattening than breeding.</p> <p>5. As before, but few oysters have been laid upon this bed. The supply has been made up by procuring and having done small oysters, and the oysters have not nearly paid for the expense. One reason, however, for this is the difficulty of obtaining the large oysters for sale. There is only a few at low water of spring tides, and in Oughterloagh, there is no dry tide, as at other places, the oysters are so liable to be washed away, it is very difficult to bring them into the market.</p> <p>6. It is the answer to this paper, as above, refer to the license to Burton Division of 1904, and to the license to Lord Glenorchy in 1905. It is not possible to answer the each portion of the oyster bed separately.</p>

THEOREM 18

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessees of Oyster Beds—continued

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 27.—ABSTRACT OF Replies to Queries received

GENUINE LUCAS.	Lucas No. 110—22nd April, 1871. Chesham Road, Great West Canal to Nine Acres Mary Redford	Lucas No. 111—5th March, 1871. Widdow's Street, Great West Canal to Nine Acres the Earl of Derby.	Lucas No. 112—22nd March, 1871. Buckingham, Great West Canal to Nine Acres the Earl of Derby and T. J. Lusk
<p>1. What amount of system was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is increased.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of system of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much apt deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1870.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. Sold 4,000, averaged about 10s. per hundred.</p> <p>2. I cannot say.</p> <p>3. There was very little sold this year, but I think more than last season.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. I never saw system grow more than three I put down 1-100 just, and I have lost very few of them.</p> <p>6. There has only been one good steady state since, the tide was going off the bed, so I have not been able to gather many system.</p>	<p>1. I have not, nor shall I sell any until I have the bed fully stocked. I have brought a large quantity from Glasgow, and also bought a large number of system in the neighbourhood and sold them down on this bed.</p> <p>2. I cannot make any estimate.</p> <p>3. The first appearance of young system was this year.</p> <p>4. The system are excellent, but as yet we know very little of the breeding quality of the bed.</p> <p>5. It has not proved successful, and I hope it will not, so I have gone to conduct his trouble and expense with it.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>With regard to this bed I have not sold any system, but I have put down all I could get in the neighbourhood, and have put down in some of the bed, beyond this I am unable to give any information about it.</p>
GENUINE LUCAS.	Lucas No. 113—26th December 1871. Bedford Road, Great West Canal to Nine Acres Mary Redford	Lucas No. 114—4th December, 1871. Riford, Great West, Great West Canal to Nine Acres the Earl of Derby.	Lucas No. 115—2nd July, 1871. Bedford Road, Great West Canal to Nine Acres Mary Redford
<p>1. What amount of system was sold off your bed this year, and at what price per 100 or barrel? If sold by the barrel state about how much is increased.</p> <p>2. What is your estimate of the present quantity of system of all sizes on your bed?</p> <p>3. Was there much apt deposited on your bed this year? and state whether you consider it greater or less than in 1870.</p> <p>4. What do you consider your bed best adapted for, breeding or fattening?</p> <p>5. If your undertaking has proved successful state in what particular it has failed—whether in production or growth; and to what you attribute the success?</p> <p>6. State any suggestions or statement you desire to make.</p>	<p>1. 100,000, at an average of 10s. per long hundred.</p> <p>2. 1,000,000.</p> <p>3. Very little. More in 1870.</p> <p>4. Breeding.</p> <p>5. Unfavourable weather.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None.</p> <p>2. Could not state quantity.</p> <p>3. Not much. I think greater than 1870.</p> <p>4. For fattening.</p> <p>5. In production.</p> <p>6. —</p>	<p>1. None sold.</p> <p>2. I could not say what quantity.</p> <p>3. The spot this year was not good—I believe not equal to 1870.</p> <p>4. Fattening.</p> <p>5. I do not consider it successful. It is considered that neither of the two last years were good for either production or growth. I cannot say what it may be attributed to.</p> <p>6. —</p>

FISHERIES.

from Owners, Occupiers, or Lessors of Oyster Beds—continued.

License No. 100—20th March, 1871. Barragrove Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Harkin.	License No. 101—20th April, 1871. Off the lands of Boscawen, County Sligo. Granted to Edward Friel.	License No. 102—20th July, 1871. Off the lands of Killybeg, County Donegal. Granted to John Macdonald, Esq., Lisane—County Sligo.	License No. 103—20th July, 1871. Off the lands of Antrim, County Donegal. Granted to Francis Macneil, Esq.	License No. 110—20th March, 1871. Dapford Bay, County Down. Granted to the Most Rev. the Marquis of Eversleigh.
1. None.	1. I have added no oysters off this bed up to the present, as I wish them to mature. I have been advised the 12 per hundred for any I could spare.	1. A few barrels, each containing about 700.	1. No oysters yet sold.	1. None sold.
2. Unknown from the great depth of water.	2. I should say about 4,000 in number.	2. Say about 2,500,000.	2. The number of oysters planted to the present time amounts to 200,000; but it is impossible to calculate the number destroyed by winds and bad weather.	2. Over 30,000.
3. None was observed to be deposited.	3. I consider I had more spat in 1874, but I account for that by the increase of oysters.	3. Very little.	3. There has been some spat visible on the beds since last summer, but not a large quantity. It was greater than in 1873.	3. No spat in 1873, the beds only three years old then. Spat is supposed to have been deposited during last summer, and the bed will be in dry running spring and summer.
4. Breeding; but not very desirable for that, from depth of water and roughness of sea.	4. Principally for fattening. A small portion of it good for spat.	4. I consider it good for both breeding and fattening.	4. Fattening.	4. The pond at Ballybrack street presented to be best for breeding; the other pond at Marrow Bridge, best for fattening.
5. Not at present successful, from the shallowness of spot.	5. I do not consider the undertaking has proved successful, as my expectations have been fully realized. I never anticipated the bed would be a very remunerative or productive one—at least, not for some years. Shilling said is what we have to contend with.	5. —	5. As yet, there is hardly time to ascertain whether the undertaking will be a success, but there is some reason to believe that the production of young oysters will not be so large as might be expected, owing principally to their destruction by their enemies, which are numerous here.	5. It cannot yet be said to be successful—the experiment has had hardly a fair trial. The beds are considered defective from not being able to regulate the in-and-out flow of the water, which at high water covers the embankment three or four feet. Production cannot be yet said to have taken place.
6. —	6. I would have applied sooner, but immediately after meeting this firm I had a conversation with Mr. Brady, and as he was in possession of the particulars, I thought it unnecessary.	6. I have every hope of the bed turning out a success.	6. —	6. The construction of the beds will, if possible, be improved during the year, and an effort made to collect the spat.

License No. 104—2nd March, 1871. Milk Haven, County Sligo. Granted to Mrs. J. L. Brown.	License No. 105—6th March, 1871. Cork Harbour, County Cork. Granted to John-Edw. W. R. Longstaff.	License No. 124—20th March, 1871. Barragrove Bay, County Cork. Granted to Thomas Harkin.	License No. 106—10th June, 1871. Barrow Harbour, County Kerry. Granted to Robert McDermott.
1. None sold any.		1. None.	1. None.
2. About 30,000, large and small.		2. Unknown from the great depth of water.	2. About 50,000.
3. Much more spat this year than last year.		3. None was observed to be deposited.	3. About 1,000 during the months of November and December, 1871, and 20,000 more during the months of January, February, and March, 1872.
4. None.		4. For breeding; but not very desirable for that, from depth of water and roughness of the sea.	4. Fattening, and growing to large size.
5. The bed would have improved much more had frequent and shallow tides been the custom.		5. I have not observed any spat to have been deposited at present, but the spat is very young at present on this bed or being granted in 1871.	5. I think the undertaking will be a success; but would be glad to get instructions as to future treatment.
6. —		6. The difficulty of obtaining spat is exceedingly great. I communicated with the Admiralty (who formerly supplied me) in June last for spat for this bed, to be delivered to me in Cork at the rate of 1,000 in the course of last September. I called on him in September, when he repudiated his bargain. I then called on him in Cork again and asked him more money. He said he would see what he could do—but finally disappointed me. I then went to Wexford, and saw the business there who collect spat, but could get none, as they said they saw what they could get to England to lay down on beds for fattening. I then entered into negotiation with another party in Dublin, but although he professed a readiness to supply me, it ended in failure. I have entered another party in Dublin under a specific engagement to supply me with spat. The time for supply was indicated, but postponed—first from not having completed another contract, then from illness, and so on, until the completion of the business. I have a written promise to fulfil the engagement made with as little delay as possible.	6. —

Regrets not received, notwithstanding repeated applications.

Registries not received, notwithstanding repeated applications.

RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES into the

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person responsible for and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Land in which Net situated.	Name of Person to which Net attached.	Town.
1	Barrow, otherwise Ross, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers combined.	Head Weir.	Thomas Murphy.	John B. Glanville.	Droghda, Co. Wick.	Wicklow.
2	Barrow River.	Do.	Arthur Kavanagh.	Arthur Kavanagh.	Droghda, Co. Wick.	St. Malin.
3	Barrow, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Nore and Barrow Rivers combined.	Do.	Joseph Hunt.	W. M. Glanville.	Blackmange.	Wicklow.
4	Do.	Do.	Walter Sweetman.	Walter Sweetman.	Asnagh.	Shanagh.
5	Do.	Do.	Robert and D. Goff.	—	Carraigmore.	Shanagh.
6	Do.	Do.	James Gandy.	—	Green Island.	Shanagh.
7	Do.	Do.	Samuel Bennett.	—	Do.	Shanagh.
8	Do.	Do.	Richard O'Brien.	—	Shanagh, Upper.	Shanagh.
9	Do.	Do.	John Shortall.	—	Green Island.	Shanagh.
10	Do.	Do.	P. Shanahan.	—	Do.	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	George Kent.	—	Do.	Do.
12	Do.	Do.	John Lynch.	S. Power.	Do.	Do.
13	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
15	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
17	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
19	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
22	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
23	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
24	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
25	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
26	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
27	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
28	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
29	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
32	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
33	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
34	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
35	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
36	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
37	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
38	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
39	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
40	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
41	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
43	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
44	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
45	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
47	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
48	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
49	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
50	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
51	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
52	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
53	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
55	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
56	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
57	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
58	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
59	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
60	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
61	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
62	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
63	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
64	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
65	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
66	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
67	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
68	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
69	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
70	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
71	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
72	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
75	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
76	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
80	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
81	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
90	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
91	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
92	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
95	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
97	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
98	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
99	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.
100	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.	Do.

No. 25.
Legality or illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

APPENDIX,
 No. 25.

No.	County.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealable.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Sligo.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	17 Oct. 1862.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Mullin's.	Carlow.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1860.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
3	Sligo.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Idem.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
4	Idem.	Kilbenny.	Idem.	19 Oct. 1863.	Idem.	Idem.
5	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
6	Sligo.	Wexford.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
7	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
8	Idem.	Kilbenny.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1860.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
9	Sligo.	Wexford.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
10	Idem.	Idem.	To be abated, not having been legally erected in 1860.	Idem.	Idem.	—
11	Idem.	Idem.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation.	20 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
12	Galway.	Wexford.	Idem, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	21 Oct. 1863.	No appeal.	—
13	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
14	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
15	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
16	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
17	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	23 Oct. 1863.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
18	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1863.	Idem.	Idem.
19	Sligo.	Kilbenny.	To be abated, as being injurious to navigation.	25 Oct. 1863.	Idem.	Idem.
20	Sligo.	Wexford.	Idem, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
21	Idem.	Kilbenny.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
22	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
23	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
24	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
25	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
26	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
27	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
28	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
29	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
30	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
31	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
32	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
33	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
34	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
35	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
36	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
37	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
38	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
39	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
40	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
41	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
42	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
43	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
44	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
45	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
46	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
47	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
48	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
49	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
50	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
51	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
52	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
53	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
54	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
55	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
56	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
57	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
58	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
59	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
60	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
61	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
62	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
63	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
64	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
65	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
66	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
67	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
68	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
69	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
70	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
71	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
72	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
73	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
74	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
75	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
76	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
77	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
78	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
79	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
80	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
81	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
82	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
83	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
84	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
85	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
86	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
87	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
88	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
89	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
90	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
91	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
92	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
93	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
94	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
95	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
96	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
97	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
98	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
99	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
100	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—

No.	Where Found Not located.	Description of Fish Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fish Net.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland in which Detention took place.	Fish.
72	River Barrow, otherwise Name and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	Richard Hewitt.	M. W. King.	Kilmanoeck.	Kilmanoeck.
73	River Bala.	Do.	G. Gile.	G. Gile.	Kilmanoeck.	Kilmanoeck.
74	River Bala, Name, and Barrow conjoined, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Snake Weir.	James Ryan.	Lord Ely.	Ballynaw.	Templemore.
75	Slade Bay.	Bag-Net.	W. Brown.	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Sale, Name, and Barrow conjoined.	Head Weir.	J. Hanlon and others.	Lord Templemore.	Do.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
127	Sea off Coast of County Cork.	Bag-Net.	C. Desmond.	Seamus Holden.	Kilgobbin.	Trout.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
201	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
202	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
214	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
215	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
216	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
231	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—con.

Appendix,
No. 26.

No.	Barony	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
70	Shalburne	Wexford.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	14 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Best back for further inquiry as to whether shuted mark—See No. 172.
71	Ma.	Elboway.	Do.	14 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
72	Shalburne.	Wexford.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	15 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No appeal.	—
74	Do.	Do.	Legally erected.	14 Mar. 1864.	—	—
75	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	Do.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
76	Carbury.	Wick.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	17 Mar. 1864.	Do.	Best back for reconsideration.—See Nos. 251 to 254 inclusive.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	18 Mar. 1864.	Do.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Shalburne.	Wexford.	To be shuted, Lord Templeshire consenting.	Do.	No appeal.	—
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
82	Carbury.	Do.	Legally erected.	22 Mar. 1864.	Do.	—
83	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	23 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
84	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105; and extending beyond the river mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal as title decided.	23 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment reserved.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Best back.—See No. 249.
86	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and as being injurious to navigation.	Do.	Do.	Judgment affirmed.
87	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	26 Mar. 1864.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No appeal.	—
89	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	31 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
90	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
91	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	Do.	Do.	Judgment affirmed.
92	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	To be shuted by consent of Mr. Butler.	2 April, 1864.	No appeal.	—
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
95	Barrow, L.	Do.	To be shuted, as being injurious to navigation, and as the public right of fishing.	4 April, 1864.	Appeal.	New trial granted upon point of fact, see No. 182.
96	Carbury.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	No appeal.	—
97	Kerry.	Limerick.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
98	Lower Carbury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
99	Carbury.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
100	Shalburne.	Limerick.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	5 April, 1864.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
101	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and as being injurious to navigation.	6 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Do.
102	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
105	Do.	Do.	To be shuted by consent; not erected in 1862.	Do.	No appeal.	—
106	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	7 April, 1864.	Do.	—
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
109	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, not having been erected in 1862.	Do.	No appeal.	—
110	Do.	Do.	Legally erected.	Do.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
111	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	Best back.—See No. 265.
112	Do.	Do.	To be shuted; injurious to navigation.	Do.	No appeal.	—
113	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	—
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	8 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
115	Do.	Do.	Legally erected.	Do.	No appeal.	—
116	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105, and as being injurious to navigation.	Do.	Do.	—
117	Enghelismore	Kerry.	To be shuted, not legally erected in 1862, and injurious to the public right of fishing.	11 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
119	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
120	Do.	Do.	To be shuted; not erected in 1862.	Do.	No appeal.	—
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
122	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Do.	Do.	—
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved; but public right of fishing unassessed.
127	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as injurious to public right of fishing.	Do.	Do.	Judgment reserved.
128	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as being within three miles of Castlegar River mouth.	4 Aug. 1864.	Do.	—
129	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	5 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
132	Do.	Do.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	Do.	Do.	—

APPENDIX No. 28.—RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No.	Where Fish Not obtained.	Sanction of Fish Net.	Name of Person in possession of the Fish Net.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Land in which Net situated.	Name of Person to which Net attached.	Fish.
123	Sea off Coast of ss. Cork.	Bag-Net.	John Walsh.	Roger Davis.	Knockdown.	Youghal.
124	Doon.	Doon.	D. Sullivan.	M. Longfield.	Ballymore.	Merchiston.
125	Ballymore Bay, co. Cork.	Doon.	J. Linn.	J. Linn.	Doon.	Doon.
126	River Blackwater.	Stake-Net.	R. Power.	Travellers of Mrs. O'Brien.	Pilgrimage.	Chickens.
127	Doon.	Doon.	F. Kennedy and others.	Lord Mount de Devlin.	Tishmore.	Doon.
128	Doon.	Doon.	H. T. Dunne.	Doon.	Ardsley.	Doon.
129	Doon.	Doon.	J. Dunne.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
130	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
131	Doon.	Doon.	M. B. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
132	Doon.	Doon.	G. Gony.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
133	Doon.	Head Weir.	G. Dalton.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
134	Doon.	Stake-Net.	M. G. Adams.	Rev. C.W.M. Smyth.	Doon.	Templemore.
135	Doon.	Doon.	Rev. C.W.M. Smyth.	Doon.	Ballymore.	Doon.
136	Doon.	Doon.	E. McSwainy.	Doon.	Templemore.	Doon.
137	Doon.	Doon.	S. Allen & N.Y. Foley.	Saints Allen.	Doon.	Doon.
138	Doon.	Doon.	P. Hargrave & J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Newport, East.	Templemore.
139	Doon.	Doon.	P. Doonan.	Lord Kington.	Ballymore.	Chickens.
140	Doon.	Doon.	M. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
141	Doon.	Doon.	P. Hargrave.	J. Kelly.	Newport, East.	Doon.
142	Doon.	Doon.	M. Walsh & W. Murphy.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
143	Doon.	Doon.	M. Walsh.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
144	Doon.	Doon.	E. Gony.	Lord Mount de Devlin.	Doon.	Doon.
145	Doon.	Doon.	E. McSwainy.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
146	Doon.	Doon.	John Wall and W. Hargrave.	Rev. G. Gony.	Doon.	Doon.
147	Doon.	Doon.	R. Hargrave and M.H. McCarthy.	C. Hargrave.	Glanary, co. Cork.	Doon.
148	Doon.	Doon.	J. Fargrave.	C. O'Hargrave.	Ballymore, East.	Doon.
149	Doon.	Doon.	E. Hargrave.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.
150	Doon.	Doon.	William Collins.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
151	Doon.	Doon.	Maurice Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
152	Doon.	Head Weir.	C. Collins.	G. Collins.	Doon.	Doon.
153	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
154	Doon.	Doon.	Rev. R. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
155	Doon.	Doon.	M. Walsh.	G. Collins.	Doon.	Doon.
156	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
157	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
158	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
159	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
160	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
161	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
162	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
163	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
164	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
165	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
166	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
167	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
168	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
169	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
170	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
171	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
172	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
173	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
174	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
175	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
176	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
177	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
178	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
179	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
180	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
181	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
182	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
183	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
184	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
185	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
186	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
187	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
188	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
189	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
190	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
191	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
192	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
193	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
194	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
195	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
196	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
197	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
198	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
199	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
200	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
201	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
202	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
203	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
204	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
205	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
206	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
207	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
208	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
209	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
210	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
211	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
212	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
213	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
214	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
215	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
216	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
217	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
218	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
219	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
220	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
221	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
222	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
223	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
224	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
225	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
226	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
227	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
228	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
229	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
230	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
231	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
232	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
233	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
234	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
235	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
236	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
237	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
238	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
239	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
240	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
241	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
242	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
243	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
244	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
245	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
246	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
247	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
248	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
249	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.
250	Doon.	Doon.	J. Hargrave.	Doon.	Doon.	Doon.

APPENDIX No. 22.—RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No.	Where Fished, &c. stated.	Description of Fishing Vessel.	Name of Person commanding and where Fished, &c.	Name of Officer of Civil Serv. at Port to which the vessel returned.	Name of Traveller to which the vessel returned.	Place.
209	Sea off coast of co. Antrim.	Day Net.	Thomas Lee.	A. Boyd.	Ballymore.	Rossmore.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	J. M. O'Sullivan.	J. M. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	A. McQuinn.	J. E. Tynan.	Do.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	S. W. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
214	Do.	Do.	H. O'Sullivan.	G. F. Palmer.	Do.	Do.
215	Do.	Do.	H. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
216	Do.	Do.	R. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
218	Do.	Do.	J. O'Sullivan.	E. M. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	F. O'Sullivan.	J. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	W. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
222	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	H. O'Sullivan.	A. O'Sullivan and Mrs. M. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.
223	Do.	Do.	J. M. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
224	Sea off coast of co. Donegal.	Do.	G. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
231	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	R. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
247	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
248	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
257	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
259	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
287	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
288	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
290	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
291	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
305	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
308	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
309	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
311	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
312	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
313	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
314	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
318	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
321	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
322	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
323	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
324	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
325	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
326	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
327	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
328	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
329	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
330	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
332	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
333	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
334	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
335	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
338	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
339	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
342	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
343	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
344	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
345	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
346	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
347	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
348	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
349	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
351	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
352	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
353	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
354	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
356	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
357	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
358	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
359	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
360	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
361	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
362	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
363	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
364	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
365	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
366	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
367	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
368	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
369	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
370	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
371	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
372	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
373	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
376	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
379	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
380	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
384	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
386	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
387	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
388	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
389	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
390	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
391	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
392	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
396	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
397	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
399	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX No. 28.—RESULT OF INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES into

No.	Where Fished Not stated.	Description of Fished Net.	Name of Trawler and name of Fished Net.	Name of Owner of Fished Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Trawler to which Net attached.	Port.
253	Sea off Coast of Antrim.	Fixed Drush Net.	Dan's Dock, Antrim.	Dan's Dock, Earl of Antrim.	Manxworth, Glenties.	Lough.
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
255	Sea off Coast of Cork.	Seine Net.	Simpson French, S. Vickers.	Simpson French, Earl of Bessy.	Cadogan, Downpatrick.	Downpatrick, Killybegs.
256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
257	Coast of Cork.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
258	Sea off Coast of Cork.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
259	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	Sea off Coast of Cork.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
273	Sea off Coast of Londonderry.	Fixed Drush Net.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
287	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
288	Sea off Coast of Donegal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
290	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
291	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
305	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
308	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
309	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
311	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
312	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
313	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
314	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
318	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
321	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
322	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
323	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
324	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
325	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
326	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
327	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
328	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
329	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
330	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
332	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
333	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
334	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
335	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
338	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
339	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
342	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
343	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
344	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
345	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
346	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
347	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
348	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
349	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
351	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
352	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
353	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
354	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
356	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
357	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
358	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
359	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
360	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
361	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
362	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
363	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
364	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
365	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
366	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
367	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
368	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
369	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
370	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
371	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
372	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
373	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
376	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
379	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
380	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
384	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
386	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
387	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
388	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
389	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
390	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
391	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
392	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
396	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
397	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
399	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—con.

APPENDIX,
No. 26.

No.	Town.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors is quashed or not.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
183	Le Glencan,	Armagh,	See No. 228.	—	—	—
184	Do.	Do.	See No. 229.	—	—	—
185	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16 Feb. 1870.	—	—
186	Do.	Do.	Illegal, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	21 Feb. "	—	—
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
201	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
202	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
214	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
215	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
216	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
231	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
247	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
248	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
257	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
259	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
261	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
287	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
288	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
290	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
291	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
305	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
308	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
309	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
311	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
312	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
313	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
314	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
318	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
321	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
322	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
323	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
324	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
325	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
326	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
327	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
328	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
329	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
330	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
332	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
333	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
334	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
335	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
338	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
339	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
342	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
343	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
344	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
345	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
346	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
347	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
348	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
349	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
351	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
352	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
353	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
354	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
356	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
357	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
358	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
359	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
360	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
361	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
362	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
363	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
364	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
365	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
366	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
367	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
368	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
369	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
370	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
371	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
372	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
373	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
376	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
379	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
380	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
384	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
386	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
387	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
388	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
389	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
390	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
391	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
392	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
396	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
397	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
399	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—

APPENDIX

APPENDIX No. 28.—RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS of LARD FINANCING, in

No.	Where Found. Strata, etc.	Description of Fossil Fish.	Name of Person who discovered and sent Fossil Fish.	Name of Owner of Fossil Fish, or of Land to which he is attached.	Place to which Transferred, or to which first introduced.	Fossil.
353	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	3 Bag Nuts.	W. Little.	H. Green.	Curlewhead, N. B.	Eggs.
356	Estuary of Brentnall River.	Flint Drifts.	William Peters.	J. Green Jones.	Gerland Downside.	Brentnall.
357	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	2 Bag Nuts.	W. Little.	W. Little.	Aschell.	Aschell.
358	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Aschell.	Do.
359	Do.	4 Eggs.	Alexander Heston.	Thomas Aschell Marston.	Shrewsbury.	Do.
360	Do.	8 Eggs.	Do.	Do.	Kest. East.	Do.
361	Do.	3 Eggs.	Do.	Do.	Wargat, West.	Do.
362	Do.	3 Eggs.	Do.	Do.	Wargat, East.	Do.
363	Do.	2 Eggs.	Do.	Mr F. A. Kest. Green.	Chelmsford.	Do.
364	Do.	5 Eggs.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
365	Keston Estuary.	Bag Nuts.	K. Mahony.	H. Mahony.	Do.	Do.
366	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Brentnall.	Do.
367	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Brentnall.	Do.
368	Do.	Do.	F. C. Stodd.	F. C. Stodd.	Do.	Do.
369	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
370	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
371	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
372	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
373	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	Do.	A. Newmann.	A. Newmann.	Do.	Do.
374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
376	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	Flint Drifts.	J. Fisher.	J. Fisher.	Do.	Do.
377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
379	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	4 Bag Nuts.	Chas. F. Stewart.	Chas. F. Stewart.	Do.	Do.
380	Do.	1 Egg.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
384	Sea off Coast of N. Bight.	Do.	A. Newmann.	A. Newmann.	Do.	Do.
385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
386	Cock Bay.	Do.	T. C. Bennett.	T. C. Bennett.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX
No. 50

Certificates for Fixed Engines

ANSWERS

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1874, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Station to which first attached.	Description of First No.
1	Sea off of Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill.	31 August, 1885.	Underwriter.	1 Bag No.
2	Ditto, Antrim.	A. Palmer.	3 September, 1885.	Saltpetre.	1 Ditto.
3	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
4	Keshora River.	R. D. Hocking.	16 January, 1889.	Guano.	1 Ditto.
5	Sea off of Antrim.	Thomas Black.	9 October, 1889.	Saltpetre.	1 Ditto.
6	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
7	Ditto.	For R. MacRae.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
8	Ditto.	Thomas Black.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
9	Ditto.	Earl of Argyll.	22 November.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
10	Ditto.	Thomas Black.	2 October.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
11	Ditto.	Ditto.	21 October.	France.	1 Ditto.
12	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Colombia.	1 Ditto.
13	Ditto, Antrim.	Dr. Alex. R. Ballingale.	26 October.	Dundalk.	1 Bag No.
14	Ditto, Antrim.	J. C. Armstrong.	Ditto.	Guangzhou.	1 Bag No.
15	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
16	Ballymore Bay.	John Lister.	25 October.	France.	1 Ditto.
17	River Shannon.	William D. Donaghy.	7 November.	Guangzhou.	1 Bag No.
18	Sea off of Antrim.	John F. Perry.	16 November.	Dundalk.	1 Bag No.
19	Burns, at Antrim Bay, Donegal, and Barrow companies.	Lord Trenchard.	4 December.	Wexford.	1 Bag No.
20	Lough Foyle.	The Lark Society.	1884.	Londonderry.	1 Ditto No.
21	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
22	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
23	Seven Hills.	Alfred Spink.	20 January.	Saltpetre.	1 Ditto.
24	Seven Hills.	S. Chapman.	16 March.	Limerick.	1 Ditto.
25	Slieve Donard.	Thomas Butler.	1887.	Limerick.	1 Bag No.
26	Keshora Bay.	Samuel Butler.	11 February.	Cork.	1 Bag No.
27	Sea off of Sligo.	Orsley Jones.	4 November.	Digo.	1 Ditto.
28	Seven Hills.	John Neil and William Hennessey.	1885.	Limerick.	1 Bag No.
29	Sea off of Sligo.	Lady Pollock and Eight Miss. W. Gordon.	14 January.	Sligo.	1 Bag No.
30	Sea off of Donegal.	George Young.	27 April.	Londonderry.	1 Ditto.
31	Downstream Strand.	John Hunt.	19 May.	Limerick.	1 Bag No.
32	Downstream Strand.	W. Skempes.	18 May.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
33	Sea off of Donegal.	George Young.	5 October.	Londonderry.	1 Bag No.
34	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
35	Shannon.	William George Hodge.	1879.	Limerick.	1 Bag No.
36	Ditto.	Colonel G. M. Vandusen.	1 February.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.
37	Glenties Bay.	Lord Antrim.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 Ditto.

the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.—con.

APPENDIX
No. 28.

No.	Event.	County.	Judgment of Superior.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Superior Affirmed.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
246	Thompson.	Elgin.	Report made to Court.	—	—	Judgment of Court of Queen's Bench reversed.
247	Curry.	Elgin.	Legal.	22nd May, 1872.	—	—
248	Reynolds.	Elgin.	Legal.	14th May, 1872.	—	—
249	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
250	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
251	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	17th May, 1872.	—	—
252	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
253	Doan.	Elgin.	One illegal, not failed in 1862, and one legal.	Doan.	—	—
254	Doan.	Elgin.	Two illegal, not failed in 1862, and one legal.	Doan.	—	—
255	Deppelmann.	Elgin.	Legal.	13th May, 1872.	—	—
256	Doan.	Elgin.	Postponed.	Doan.	—	—
257	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
258	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
259	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
260	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
261	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
262	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
263	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
264	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
265	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
266	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
267	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
268	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
269	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
270	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
271	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
272	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
273	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
274	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
275	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
276	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
277	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
278	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
279	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
280	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
281	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
282	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
283	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
284	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
285	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
286	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
287	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
288	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
289	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
290	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
291	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
292	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
293	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
294	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
295	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
296	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
297	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
298	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
299	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
300	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
301	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
302	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
303	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
304	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
305	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
306	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
307	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
308	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
309	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
310	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
311	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
312	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
313	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
314	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
315	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
316	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
317	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
318	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
319	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—
320	Doan.	Elgin.	Legal.	Doan.	—	—

No. 29

Appendix
No. 92.

Certificates
for field
Engineers.

Earnings for fishing for Salmon or Trout

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations
Nat. 180 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 160 yards. Leader, 73 yards; net, 29 yards, Leader, 50 yards; net, 58 yards, Leader, 141 feet; net, 84 feet, Leader, 400 feet; net, 48 feet, Leader, 220 feet; net, 40 feet, Leader, 245 feet; net, 34 feet, Leader, 220 feet; net, 40 feet, Leader, 120 feet; net, 42 feet, Leader, 243 feet; net, 43 feet, Leader, 220 feet; net, 40 feet, Leader, 220 feet; net, 40 feet, Net, 218 feet; head, 62 feet, ditch, do., Wing, 160 feet; H, W, M, to top-pole, 60 feet, Leader, 300 feet; long, 42 feet; first pole, 400 feet from fixed point on shore, Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 24-feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet,	Dollypugh weir, Lantryton weir, Cheshamstead net, Roth, Corring weir, Big Dooan weir, Piddington weir, Kiersey weir, Tipton weir, Little Dooan weir, Portman weir, Finsford weir, Cauldwellingham weir, Porland weir, Portsmouth weir, Buckingham weir, Shoreham Lower weir, Droghda weir, Munstermill Castle weir.
In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ribb Leader, 22 feet; out-pole of shrouds at west shrouds/wards, 27 feet, In-pole of Ribb Leader to outer pole of same, 183 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 115 feet; out-pole of shrouds at west channels/wards, 22 feet, Baynet of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 200 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 162 feet, First row, 21½ yards long, Wing, 42 yards; side wing, 44 yards,	The Chalk weir, The Chapel Brook weir, Eyre weir, Aylmering weir,
120 feet; 25 feet eye, Leader, 140 feet; length of net, 20 feet, Leader, 120 yards; length of net, 28 yards,	Barnaby weir, Ringhill net, Steadagh net,
110 feet, Leader, 80 feet, water to outer pole, 80 feet, laser to outer pole, 80 feet, 120 feet, Leader, 170 feet; long, 23 feet, ditch,	Sherk weir, Maltingmore weir, Clappa weir, Deansmore weir, Doonbeg weir, Beevaga weir, Charlestown net,
200 yards long, This weir, 2½ feet long; end head, 50 feet long and 23 feet wide, The dam or sluice, 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second head 120 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Cloonauna weir, Mount Florence weir, Milpark weir.

Certificates granted up to 31st December, 1874, for Fixed

APPENDIX.

No. 10.

Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Station in which Test executed.	Designation of Fixed Eng.
33	Gloucestershire Bay.	Lord Anson.	6 February.	Liverpool.	1 Scale test.
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
36	Do.	R. W. G. Brown.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.

* The certificate was withdrawn, and certificate 100 issued in Date Book, instead of the one withdrawn.

No. 29—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 29.
Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
The first or show leader, 154 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 150 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Lookinshaw weir.
The leader 150 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14½ yards wide.	Lakeys weir.
The leader 50 yards long, and the head 20 yards long and 7 yards wide.	Lyned's Point weir.
The leader 114 yards long, and the head 20 yards long and 12 yards wide.	Park Bush weir.
The leader 78 yards long, and the head 20 yards long and 9 yards wide.	Penalagully weir.
The leader 50 yards long; and the head 20 yards long and 17 yards wide.	Woodpark weir.
The leader 402 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 234 feet long; second head, 17½ feet.	Long Rock weir.
Third leader, 262 feet long; third head, 70 feet; and the fourth leader, 272 feet long; fourth head, 70 feet.	
Leader, 69 yards long; and head, 22 yards long.	Rillicolls weir.
The first leader, 325 yards long; and the second leader, 430 yards 1 foot long.	Knocknash weir.
The first leader, 325 yards long; second leader, 285 yards 1 foot long.	Woolstown weir.
The first leader, 340 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 311 yards long; second head, 34 yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
The first leader, 222 feet long; first head, 30 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 293 feet long; second head, 70 feet long and 14½ feet wide. Third leader, 345 feet long; head, 27 feet long and 17 feet wide.	Curranahane weir.
Leader, 115 yards long; head 45 feet long.	Curling weir.
The first leader, 95 yards long; upper weir—leader, 32 yards long. The head or point of the former extending from west to east 44 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 25 yards.	King's Channel weir (7).
Enter length, 224 yards.	Corriga weir.
Enter length, 187 yards.	Kylshilla weir.
Leader, 200 feet long; head, 54 feet long.	Pope's Island (north) weir.
Leader, 167 feet long; head, 30 feet long, and 10 feet 6 inches wide.	Pope's Island (south) weir.
The first leader, 240 feet long; first head 163 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 228 feet long; second head, 36 feet long and 15 feet wide.	Dunish weir.
The first leader, 120 feet long; first head, 49 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 216 feet long; second head, 32 feet long, 10 feet wide.	Moort Trenchard weir.
Run—307 feet from high-water mark.	Coolnacough weir.
Leader, 50 yards long; head, 23 yards long.	Madrock big net.
Leader, 75 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Glacken Island big net.
Length, 208 yards.	Craggough net.
Leader, 150 yards long; head, 15 yards long.	Keel net.
Leader, 114 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Ballyvaughan net.
Length, 120 yards long.	Mallickgown net.
5 run, from 540 to 500 yards in length.	Ballyvaughan net.
Length, 100 yards.	Starnes Island nets.
5 run, not exceeding 80 yards in length.	Ovenshoe nets.
Doze, 150 doze.	Tullaghan nets.
Doze, 300 doze.	Moynan Island (first) net.
Length, 200 feet.	Ballyvaughan Island net.
Length, 50 yards.	Clanbrook Island net.
Length, 124 yards.	Corranahane Island net.
Length, 90 yards.	Red Bay Island first net.
Length, 10 yards.	Leard Island first net.
Length, 100 yards.	Coomagh and Tullaghanruny nets.
5—80 yards in length; and 3—100 yards in length.	
5 run, 150 yards long; and 3—222 yards long.	Mallickgown net.
5 run, not exceeding 200 yards in length.	Madrock Island nets.
5 run, 140 yards long.	Leaver nets.
Length, 120 yards.	Ballyvaughan net.
Length, 120 yards.	Leaver nets.
Length, 70 yards.	Kilbane net.
Length, 30 yards.	
Length, 75 yards.	Drumlane net.
Leader, 80 fathoms long each; and each leg about 7 feet wide.	Tullaghan net.
Length, 60 yards.	Kilbane Island net.
Length, 117 yards.	Curling net.
Length, 67 yards.	
Length, 20 yards 2 feet.	Tarbert net.
Run 200 yards long.	Kilpatrick net.
Run not exceeding 125 yards length.	Ballick net.
Run not exceeding 245 yards length.	
Run not exceeding 245 yards length.	
50 yards long.	
50 yards long.	
From 180 to 200 yards long.	
50 yards long.	
Length of Showers, 70 feet; body of Weir, 65 feet; Flood-arn, 15 feet; large yard, width, 14 feet.	Pier net.
5th pocket, width, 17 feet.	Stool weir.
Leader, 84 feet long; head, 108 feet—Ballyvaughan Weir.	Ballyvaughan weir.
Length, 180 yards.	Moynan, Moynan.
Leader, 120 yards long.	Parishmore, Irish net.
Leader, 70 yards long.	River weir.
Leader, 184 yards long; head, 20 yards, and 6 wide.	Ballyvaughan weir.
Leader, 60 yards long; head, 7 yards long.	Ardrum or Ballyvaughan weir.
W. Weir, leader, 70 yards long; head, 17 yards—W. Weir leader, 55 yards long; 3 heads each, 17 yards long.	Corranahane eastern and western weirs.
5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long.	Colestown weir.
10 yards in length.	Glenduff weir.
Leader, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each.	Drumlane net.
Leader, 40 fathoms long; heads, 4 fathoms long.	Enclosure nets.
Leader, 40 fathoms long, and heads 5 fathoms long.	Cashin and Doughty net.
Leader, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long.	Deane nets.
Leader, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long.	Shannon nets.
Doze, 150 doze.	Doonnet nets.
Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 7 fathoms.	Keel net.
45 fathoms long.	St. Dennis's Wall net.
Leader, 15 yards long; head, 70 yards.	Starnes net.
Leader not exceeding 60 yards each in length, and the heads 36 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Craggough net.
	Here Head nets.

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